# NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1881

NUMBER 31

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION:—42, Rua do Marquez d'Aurante JOHN C. WHITE,

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J. J. RANSOM, Pasjor, J. L. KENNEDY, Ass't Pasjor Pastor's Rooms in the City,
No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd floor.

No. 40, Run no Salle; 3rd floor. Ser vices at 2 p. m. every Sunday. FRANCIS CURRAN, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot a No. 11, Rua Sete de Selembro, Rio de Janeiro, JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 44. T essa das Partilhas. Services in Portuguese ut 10 o'cle a.m., and 6 o'cleck, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'cl p m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4;30, p.m.

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## EXPORT DUTIES ON COFFEE.

We are glad to note that the gentlemen in charge of the coming exhibition of Brazilian coffee in this city have so far adopted suggestions as to secure samples of the foreign product for a comparative exhibit. Incomplete as this competitive exhibit must necessarily be, owing to the brief time in which to secure samples and to their purchase in the market rather than their acquirement from bona fide exhibitors, or producers, as will be the case with the Brazilian product, it will still be an incalculable improvement upon the original project of limiting the exhibit to Brazilian coffee alone. As we have before stated there can be no real value in a domestic exhibit unless it can be used to improve and cheapen production; and one of the valuable means to this end is a comparison with the foreign product.

In connection with this comparison of products, which should be made on equal terms and between similar grades, there should also be a thorough and honest comparison of methods of production and preparation. The chief value of this comparison will lie in the material aid which it will give to the planters themselves. For them it is not enough to see the two products side by side and to note the comparative sizes and appearance of the berries. They will need know also the conditions under which the foreign products are produced: the climate, altitude, soil, cultivation, quality and kind of labor, preparation for market, and average cost of production. If the planter can learn all these facts while holding the product itself in his hand, he will then be able to determine the relative standing of his own product, and to decide just where his chief efforts must be directed in order to overcome competition. From the haste with which the exhibition of the 10th instant has been organized, and from the crude conception of the subject at the outset, it is probable that all this valuable information will not be forthcoming this year, but still there will be much value in what has been accomplished, and more in the better appreciation of the real value of the enterprise. And then, when next year's exhibition takes place we shall hope to see such a mass of information about the methand costs of foreign production as will fully meet the needs of the Brazilian planter.

Another question which should claim the attention of coffee planters and merchants is that of the purely artificial costs of production, the first of which is that of export taxes. Beginning with the municipality this product is taxed at every slep until it is shipped and cleared for a foreign port. The church taxes it, the municipality taxes it, the province taxes it, and then the general government taxes it. Add to that the excessive transportation charges, and the many charges and commissions which it encounters in the port of shipment, and it will be seen that an enormous percentage of the proceeds are swallowed in the purely artificial costs of placing the product on the market.

duction of some of these charges and the total abolition of the others, and in this we have been cordially supported by many of the most influential journals of the empire. Thus far, however, no steps have been taken to lighten the burdens which are imposed upon this industry; on the contrary, new taxes are being levied constantly, and the revenues of the country are becoming more and more dependent upon it. The inevitable result must be-as it has been in the case of other products-that these various burdensome taxes will not only be a fatal hindrance to Brazilian competition in consuming markets, but they will eventually render the industry so unprofitable that planters will be compelled to abandon it altogether.

We have before urged the abolition of export duties on the basis of their being contrary to the well-established laws of economic science. In so far as they are a tax upon the producer, just so far do they lessen his profits and decrease his ability to compete in the open market. And in another sense, which we have not before discussed, they are highly unjust and discriminating, as well as economically wrong. Nominally the tax imposed upon coffee exported from Rio de Janeiro is 13 per cent, but in reality no such percentage is paid. This tax is imposed upon an arbitrary official valuation for the week, and is uniform for all grades. Applying the specific rate, as derived from this percentage upon a fictitions average valuation, it will be found that the actual duties paid are widely different from the imaginary one imposed. To illustrate this fact, let us take the paula, or official average valuation, for the week beginning October 24, and the actual market quotations of that day for the several grades. The paula for the week was 373 reis per kilo, or 3\$730 per 10 kilos. Thirteen per cent. on this valuation gives 485 reis, which is the specific duty upon to kilos. Applying this rate to the current quotations, and tabulating the re-sults, we have the following:

:	18.30	3	19.80 / 18.30	:	2 650	3	450	ы	Ordinary 2nd 2 450 a 2 650
:	15.90	a	17.02 a 15.90	:	2 850 a 3 050	a	850	13	Good znú
=	13.66	3	14.26 / 13.66	:	3 400 0 3 550	a	400	Ç,s	Ordinary 1st
:	12.28	a	12.60 a 12.28	:	3 850 4 3 950	9	850	Ç.s	Regular 1st
:	10.90	a	11.15 // 10.90	:	4 350 a 4 450	a	350	4	Good 1st
:	9.70 4 9.33	a	9.70	:	5 000 4 5 200	à	8	y,	Superior
r cent.	11.55 a 8.22 per cent.	a	11.55	485 rs.	4\$200 " 5\$900	ā	200	4.	Washed
	1			1	,	ī			1
	equivalent to	gui.		duty	current quotations	0	ren	CHI	grade
				5 reis.	cent, 48	ď.	3 P	2 P	Panta, 373 reis per kilo. Duty on 10 kilos at 13 per cent., 485 reis.
m Rio	ipped fro	shi	NS and percentages of export duty on coffee shipped de Janeiro during the week beginning October 24.	ert duty o	the wee	Se Sei	luri	ro ero	QUOTATIONS and percentages of export duty on coffee shipped from Rio de Janeiro during the week beginning October 24.

It will be seen from this table that the actual duties paid on coffee range from about 8 per cent. to 20 per cent.—the high rates falling upon the lower grades. If an We have again and again urged the re- equal quantity of each grade were sold, the 227 head of cattle fell victims to snakes

high rates would be balanced by the low ones, and the exporter, or producer, would be subjected to no injustice-the average rate being about 13 per cent. But as the low grades make up the greater part of the export, it is manifest that an average rate of over 13 per cent is paid. And then, inasmuch as the low grades of coffee are produced and marketed at the same cost, it is clear that they are compelled to bear more than their share of the burden. From this cause those districts which naturally produce the lower grades, and those which have been visited by dronth, disease, or any hartful influence, are further punished by this discriminating tax.

It must be admitted that, if the export duty is to be continued, there is no apparent remedy for this discrimination. The only remedy-and it is demanded alike by the economic requirements of the country and by the just and equal imposition of the burdens of taxation-is the total abolition of the whole system. A tax which works so great discriminations must be inherently wrong, and should have no place in the laws of any country. The injustice which it occasions, and the losses which it causes, can not be balanced by the revenues which are derived from it, and it becomes therefore a matter of economic policy as well as of justice to suppress it in every form and feature.

#### INSURANCE OF GOODS FOR PARA'.

Lloyd's Agent at Pará, writing under date of Aug 11, states:—"It is my duty to report that great additional risk is interred by the underwriters on goods to this port, owing to their long detention in lighters and exposure to weather before getting discharged at our custom house. The accompilation in said custom house is insufficient for the goods arriving at this port, and the government has neglected, and is not yet preparing to meet the rapidly in-creasing trade of the province. Vessels with cargoes for this port are subject to extraordinary demurrage and expense in lighterage. In order to get a turn at the only custom house wharf existing, where every package has to be hoisted by a single crane, ships are obliged to put their goods into unsafe lighters, sometimes a fortnight before they can be discharged. sometimes a formight before they can be meanargen. Consequently, in many instances, the damage occurring to goods happens whilst they are in the lighters awaiting their turn to get discharged. Underwriters should therefore be prepared for greater risks in particular average on goods coming to Para, until larger bunded stores be provided by government, or private wandle be allowed to hold them. ernment, or private people be allowed to hold them,

A NEW submarine cable, the most northerly in Europe, is to be laid between Thurso, in Caithness, and Iceland, passing by the Faroe Islands. The chief office in Iceland will be at Reikravik, and the line will connect with Stappen, the chief town of the Vester-Amt, and with Madruvel in the Norder-Amt. The estimated cost of the cable, the plans for which have been prepared at Copenhagen, is about £ 260,000.

The return of wild animals killed in the Madras Presidency during 1880 shows that altogether 1,288 wild animals were slain, for which rewards to the amount of 16,579 rupees were paid by government. The animals comprised 130 tigers, 620 leopards, 136 The animals comprised 130 figers, 620 leopards, 136 cheetahs, 121 bears, 34 wolves, 104 hyanas, and 139 other animals. The number of persons killed was—7 by elephants, 108 by tigers, 44 by leopards and cheetahs, 5 by bears, and 59 by other animals; whilst the deaths of 1,182 persons were attributed to snake bites. The number of cattle killed was 8,394, of which tigers accounted for 2,795, Leopards and cheetahs for 3,303, bears for 8, wolves for 1,871, hyanas for 83, and other animals for 607; whilst 227 head of cattle fell victims to snakes. THE ELECTIONS.

Although the results of tions on the 31st ultimo have been or tially received, enough is at warrant the conclusion that the presen ernment has received several serious checks, and is even threatened with defeat. Two other measure more radical than itself? and have accordingly resigned their port-The minister of war has not yet heard from his Pianhy constituency, while the minister of manke hit bear re-elected in Minas by a large majority. A large percentage of the candidates elected on the 31st are con-servatives, while another thing percentage of men in the party werhis restiff is the first instance of the Killi In the ficilities History for Brazil, the Cickons Theretonic Same and in monsty the inverse the will be proved the in the result is different this year is dife solely to the abstaining from interpretied w Phenindstramil abstaining Tord in the received. The industrian is a mine that have a staining to the received with the electricity flower and the received with the electricity flower and the received with the electricity flower and the received with the electricity of the received with t is the direct of this city—a result a (intervaline) to estate that it is the month of the city—a result a (intervaline) to estate the control of the city—a result a control of the city—a state of the control of the city—a control of the city determited settles the another to the champs is vary determinent field field and the Chiral special anchorage for those vessels which, now ber. Sall highest is unfullesticitable bright of the character of the cha ities, and histellers salt homographicalent de this timed with be notified the series of the series of the watch (de vigin).

notified that off emission of the watch (de vigin).

ART. III.—The vessels retained by sanitary a

THE POPLENCY SLAFE SALES.

On the Polistill the United still of slaves is to take place if the Valenca slave mart in which the strongs therefore ingenuos, varying in age from two months to seven years, are to be sold in the public auction. der the "law of September 28, 1871, these childreh are nominally free, though their master has the right to their services until they reach the age of twenty-one years. This right, however, has been quietly stretched to include the right of property in such children dimited only by the period fixed by law "and under this interpretation the master assumes the same powers of control and sale as with his older slaves. In such a state of affairs it is difficult to determine just what benefits this law is conferring upon the free bor# children of slave mothers. Nominally they are free; but practically they are sold in the open market. And besides, they age sold by government officials, after due advertisements, in cases where they are placed under judicial control through death, bankruptcy, or other similar cause. The exercise of this right by the judicial authorities implies a corresponding procedure on the part of private individuals by whom ingenuds can be bought and sold without let or hindrance. This certainly could not have been the intent of the anthor of this law nor can it be the interpretation of any in telligent man to-day who honestly desires the just enforcement of the law and the fina extinction of slavery. 'The custom as now practised by slave-holders, and legalized by judicial anthorities, is clearly an infraction of the spirit if not the letter of the law, and is unequivocally a damning disgrace to the country. There can be no condemnation too segere, no denunciation too scathing in convicting it of perjury and oppression before the world! What excuse can be urged in its bellil? A child only two months of age still balling in its mother's arms, is advertised for sale in the leading newspaper of the country-with an official valuation of 15\$ 000 plated upon its services! What services? "Can such a child render services upon which a valuation may be placed? or, are the planters and courts of Brazil speculat ing upon its future life and limb as the slave-

nunted desire dealers once did? Lethis th whic hear so much? And is it an which has been praised before the world, and which has been so recently used to check the adoption of any ministers, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of empire, have suffered defeat, slammel practice, but the government has fine the vessel and mark a new period. simply turned a deaf ear to every appeal. "O governo não coglia dessa questão," says the cabinet—and the accursed traffic goes on unhindered! There will be a left if reckoning for all these crimes, and it will be a reckoning for which this country will be a reckoning for which this country will be a reckoning for which the bitter from he servatives, wante anomer range percentage or pay with tears, and blood, and butter armite those in thing only plaintaines, while who which is state. The first is desired the or distributed being and the state of t THE MEIL SA VETH MY WHE GILLARIOMS. The following is a translation of the new services?

The blogging is those and water the survey of the blogging the sailors indispen-fern blogging in this part, which were pushing the first water, leading applying the sailors indispen-tion provisionally, ander an imperial decree to the sailors with the sailors indispen-tion provisionally, ander an imperial decree to the sailors with the sailors indispen-tion provisionally, ander an imperial decree to the sailors with the sailors with the sailors indispen-tion provisionally, ander an imperial decree to the sailors with the sailors with the sailors indispen-tion provisionally, ander an imperial decree to the sailors with the honorable action of the picketh ministry in 1 various and the completed of manufactor the policy of the design of the picketh ministry in 1 various and the complete of the policy of the picketh ministry in 1 various and the picketh of the picketh rather lime, and the milian with the bar discount

officer rofcom other vessels. This anchorage will

ity can not have free communication unless cou

eeded by the same authority.

ART. IV.-- The sanitary interdict exempts the ves sels from the jurisdiction of the Rio custom house and of the captain of the port, which will only be able in such case to intervene for the efficacious and continuous fiscalization of the said vessels and the observance of these instructions in that part which depends upon their aid.

CAP. 41.-FOR THE SANITARY VISITS. : \*

ART. V.—There shall be two sanitary visits which will be made by assistants of the inspector: an external or for vessels entering, and an internal

or for vessels anchored.

ART. VI.—All vessels national or foreign, mercantile or of war, will be subject to a sanitary visit on the occasion of entering.
Section 1.—There will be exempted from this sanit

ary visit the vessels which navigate regularly be-tween ports of the province of Rio de Janeiro, the fishing boats, and revenue cutters.

hishing boats, and revenue cutters.

See. 2.—The inspector of bealth will be able, however, to subject the vessels excepted to sanitary visit whenever it shall be deemed desirable.

Art. VIL—As soon as any vessel anchors, or yet under sail, the assistant on service shall proceed with the end of making a sanitary visit, which shall begin with a verbal examination in which will be made the inquiries deemed neces sary for an elucidation upon the sanitary coudi tion of the said vessel.

ART, VIII.-If the statements obtained be satisfact tory the assistant will enter the vessel, seek to verify the exactness of the replies which have been given to him, examine the vessel's com-partments, advise the necessary precaptions, and inscribe in the bill of health, if she be clean, the visé needed in order that the vessel have free

ommunication. The visit terminated, the assistant will deliver the certificate of it to the captain or commander. eautioning him that without the presentation of this document no bill of health can be given to him for clearance, and causing him to sign the tatāo of the certificates as proof of the said de-

-If the statements be not satisfactory, if he shall have sospicion of an infectious disea on board, or if the vessel shall not have brong brough a bill of health not only from the ports of the em-pire at which she has touched but also from the last foreign port, the assistant will not go on board, and will order that the vessel proceed to the anchorage of observation and hoist the yellow fing; this he will at once communicate to the as sistant for internal visitation, giving also without rrenee to the inspecdelay information of the occu

tor of health of the port.

ART. X.—There will then be taken the precautions which the case requires, and the assistant for inter-nal visitation will proceed to the vessel and seek to verify whether there have been or are cases of infectious disease on board.

will order the disinafford the hest ve of these by lighter ion of the vessel

The said period ending, the same assistant will

fine the vessel and mark a new period.

He will afterwards concede free communication
if the last case of infectious disease shall have occurred not less than 10 days before that of ent-Vehical In the high first hypothes the bessel will remain in the anchorage of observation for the

time which the inspector shall determine.

If during the referred, periods there shall open that one of the same disease on board, the dispodesplaced allive status that wellated that care CARPIDATE AND RESIDENCE WITH SASSET OF THE st - Will remove the cases to the Santa Isabel of 181 - Will remove the eases to the santa sauce of marine hospital funifolds, tooke as specified of marine hospital family tooke which had the ren whith negratilousitatel purson gerst to that of quaran action, legging on pour only the sailors indispen

open or covered lighters to where it can be con veniently aired and disinfected.

3rd, -Will order the hatchways to be opened. the order of storing the remaining eargoes to be changed and disinfect them, and the hold and other compartments to be washed, employing in this service persons on board and from shore, the

necessary cautions being observed.

ART. XIII.—The relative expenses which are incurred by Arts. 11 and 12, will be carried to the account of the vessel.

ART. XIV .-- At the end of effecting the service of which Act. 12 treats, the vessel will go to the quarentine anchorage where she will be visited at any time that the inspector may deem convenient.

ART. XV.—Free communication will be granted to the vessel and permitted to the passengers to go on shore and into the city, the period marked for the quarantine; both of the first and the second, having expired and the absence of any contagious disease on board and in the *least-ctos* being verified.

Arr. xvi.—If the statements obtained by the assistant on the occasion of the external visit be satisfactory, but the vessel shall not have a bill of fealth, she will be sent to the anchorage of observation and, the assistant for the internal visit having been advised, he will go on board to examine her hygienic conditions.

ART. XVII.-In case such conditions are good, the assistant will give free communication assistant will give free communication to the vessel after imposing upon her the fine marked in Art, 32 of these instructions, the notice o which, dated and signed, he will present to the commander or to whom shall be in his place.

ART. XVIII. - The sanitary interdict will be further applicable, in the judgment of the inspector, to vessels which bring cases of transmissible disease, although not contagious, carrying out in such case the precautions indicated in the prece-ding articles with the alterations compatible with commercial interests and the degree of contagious

ART. xIX.—Every vessel will be declared suspected, when coming from an infected port, and the place of departure will be considered as infected when there prevails in it, on the occasion of the ship's

departure, any contagious disease.

The port will also be held as infected in which there have appeared cases of contagious disease a short time before the departure of the vessel, viz., not less than 10 days for cholera morbus, 20 days for yellow fever, and 30 days for the Asiatic

(to be continued in our next.)

From The Grocer, New York, August 20. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

MALABAR.

The production of coffee on the Malabar coast The production of coffee on the Malabar coast must be very considerable, for British Inilia itself with a population of 240,000,000 inhabitants, 41,000,000 of whom are Mohammedans, found of coffee must be a great consumer of it. Yet India manages to export besides on an average 17,000 tons a consult from the major land. The land of the control of the production of the productin of the production of the production of the production of the pr annually from the main land. The bulk of this annuary from the main tand. The bulk of this goes to England. There are, it is true, several localities growing good coffee in India like, for example, Sangar and Nerhudda, Mitgapore, Daeca and other places in Bengal, Chota, Najpore and

Malabar is a province on the west coast of Southern Hindostan, lying between those of Canara and Cochin. It was ceded to the British in 1792, on the termination of the war with Tippoo. The land is well cultivated and there are many lorests. Oxen

province to the st remarkable form the militia of Malabar, directed by the Brah

mins, and governed by majahs.
1 Since the School ebellion the British have made a splendid colony of India, if it can be called a col-ony, torit is a vast empire of itself and a source of enormous profits to the merchants, financiers, main ufacturers and ship-owners of Great Britain. this is the case, the latter rules the country with n liberal, tolerant spirit; fumines, which periodically wisi India, have lost their sinister significance under British rule, for 8,215 niles of railroad traverse the great peninsula nd directions, capable of conveysing in 1400 months 700,000 tons of breadstuffs whereaver a dearth of food is imminent, as was done a comple of years since when a calamity of the kind eas at hand.

Where but a century ago petty princes rying on war against each other almost incessantly, and anarchy was chronic wherever the British flag did not wave, there is now a quiet, laborious population, secure in its property. These results are due to the enlightened spirit which animates British statesmen with respect to this favorite possession since the bitter experience of the Sepoy rebellion. Able men, trained in and for India, manage civil and military affairs, receiving their watchword per cable from the government seat, in London, and the best men obtainable are selected for the delicate office of Viceroy.

And whatever the British undertake in India pays; thus the receipts of railways in 1878 were £10,404,753, and the expenses only £5,206,938. The post office forwarded in 1878 115,089,336 let-The post office forwarded in 1876 115,089,330 let-ters and 10,999,758 newspapers, the receipts being £833,356, and the expenses £768,584. There are in operation 18,210 miles of telegraphs; their length of wire is 42,687 miles, and length of cable 109; number of telegraph offices, 239; number of telegrams sent in 1878, 1,431,452; number of postoffices, 4,107.

MARITIME MOVEMENT.

British . . . . 1,881 Indo-British . . 1,572 1,1881 2,157,155 1,972 2,195,225 1,1572 219,786 1,444 198,988 777 393,913 740 378,081 2,123 106,795 2,027 104,436 Coasting craft .2,123 1877-78 ..... 6,353 , 2,877,649 1876-77 ..... 6,376 2,791,884 1876-77 £ 1877-78 1876.77 1877-78 Merch'dise 41463000 37801000 65222000 60 Specie.... 17355000 7057000 2211000 3

58818000 44858000 67433000 64919000 The Indian debt amounted in 1878 to £ 146,634.

770. The late war in Afghanistan of course added considerably to the debt, but the resources of the country are such that a lew years of quiet and prosperity easily overcome financial short-comings, and the credit of India in London'is as good as that of any other British colony, despite the magnitude of indebtedness.

As prosperity and railroads expand in the peninsula, the cultivation of leading products is further developed. Cotton, coffee, sugar, tea, hides, silk, indigo, jute, wheat, rice, skins, opium, satherei, linseed, gold, and a hundred more products are turned out in increasing quantilies as the railroads penetrate into the interior and reach the mountain districts. Tea and wheat have in a few years become great staple products; coffee and sugar production is capable of great and rapid extension

In fact, in India all the elements for almost boundless expansion are to be met with together— the spirit of enterprise of the English and of native the spin of enterprise of the engins and practice merchants, a fertile soil, fine means of donreyance, an enormous sea coast, a good geographical position and cheap and abundant labor; the latter in many branches quite skillful. That under such circumstances India should daily become more valuable as a colony, now so much nearer through the Suez Canal, is clear. The foreign policy of Great Britain has, therefore, India for its pivot to turn upon, all other considerations being of a secondary nature, for everybody in England teels that the loss of India would be the fall of British Empire and precipitate a material as well as moral de-which could never be recovered.

ACCORDING to the last annual financial statement of the colonial treasurer, the revenue of the British colony of Victoria, Auslinalia, for the last financial year amounted to £511,5000, and the expenditure to £5,109,000. The actual deficit at the end of the financial year amounted to £510,000, including the balance of the previous year. Set Bryan O'Loghlen estimates the revenue for the current financial year at £5,249,000 and the expenditure at £5,398,000, but expects an eventual surplus of £39,000. No fresh taxation would be introduced. The treasurer added that the new loan included £2,500,000 for he construction of railways, and that the profit on railways during the past year amounted to £750,000.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

-The public debt of the province of Ceará amounts to a total of 215,360\$, the rate of interest varying from 6 to 10 per cent.

-The export of mate from the province of Parane during the fiscal year 1879-80 amounted to 26,-635.7 tons. The greater part was exported from the port of Antonina.

-The Fluminense, of Nitherohy, of the 23rd r announces the assassination of one Thomaz Fran eisco Torres Quintanilha in the parish of Bos Morte. The assassin was unknown.

-The Provincia de São Panlo of the 26th ult. publishes the opinion that the fronth and great heat has caused so much injury to the coffee orchards in blosson that the next crop will be greatly dimin-

ination took place on the night of the 20th ult. in the parish of S. Selastião da Pedra d'Anta, Rio de Janeiro, by which a suddelegado of police, Horacio Ferreira Maciel, was killed by some person unknown.

-An assassination took place near Muru of Rio de Janeiro, on the night of the 20th ult., a Portuguese merchant named Joaquim da Costa Sarniva Sobrinho being shot while trying to apprehend a chicken thief. The assassin made his

—A naked boy baby, just beginning to walk, was picked up in a street of Pará the other day, and the police had to advertise for the parents to call for him. In case the parents are not found, would it not lie well to clothe the little stray with a cap, belt and whistle, and make a policeman of him?

-A telegram from Pantano, on the Leopoldina railway, on the 25th ult., announces the assassina tion of an overseer on the plantation of the Surs.
Teixeira Leite near that place. There are some 300 slaves on the plantation, and affairs were represent ed as in great disorder.

-The September receipts of the Rio Grande custom houses were as follows:

Rio Grande ..... 218,606\$499 
 Porto Alegre
 150,693 712

 Uruguayana
 95,353 086

 Pelotas, meza de rendas
 27,057 633

—The Rio Grande provincial government has advertised for proposals for the navigation of the Rio Uruguay from S. Borja to Santo Isidro. The service must be for not less than six round voyages each year, for which the province will pay an annual subsidy of 6,000\$. Proposals will be received up to the 5th of December.

....The provincial budget adopted by the Mina provincial assembly estimates the receipts for 1882-83 at 2,806,040\$ and authorizes an expenditure of 2,796,953\$814. The export tax of 3 per cent, is estimated to produce 100,000\$, that of 4 per cent, (coffee) 900,000\$, and that of 6 per cent, 250,000\$. The appropriations for public instruc amount to 790,880\$.

-The Opinido Liberal, of Campinas, S. Paulo informed by one of the most important planters in that vicinity that the next coffee crop has been greatly damaged by the long-continued heat and drouth. The next crep in that municipality, and in those adjoining, will be very light. Nearly all the first blussoms were killed, and if the drouth continues, the last blossoming will suffer the same disaster. Reports from the province of Rio de Janeiro complain of the same results,

-Through information forlged with the police authorities by an ex-clerk, a seizure of contraband goods was made in the warehouse of Hermann Lundgren, the Swedish consul at Pernambuco, on the 21st alt. The contraband consisted of silk umbrellas and parasols, silk goods, flannel shirts, boots and shoes, and several other classes of goods, all of which were deposited in the police department. The seizure attracted a great deal of attention, and excited considerable feeling against the accused.

-We are creditably informed that the postoffice at Para is one of the worst managed public departments in all Brazil—and that means a great deal.

There are frequent complaints of the loss of newspapers and letters, of delays in delivery, and of the grossest blunders in assorting and delivering mails. And all this is dueta the lack of a very little common sense-just enough to devise a few pigeon-hole and the simplest system of assorting mails by let ters of the alphabet, or by the country whence they

—One of the workmen seut to put up the Roccas lighthouse recently returned to Pernambuco with the scurvy. Of the four remaining on the islands two were suffering from the same inalady, and of the force were afflicted with opthalmia This workman eaused by the intensity of the sun. complains of the bad quality of the food furnished them, of the lack of medicines, and of neglect. They were four months without communication with the outside world, and their chief engineer did not return according to promise.

-The population of Rio Grande is estimated at

-There is a great scarcity of small change in the Pará money ma

-The sessions of the Minas provincial assembly closed on the 22nd ult.

-The balance in the Pará provincial treasury at

the end of September was 1,360,446\$077.

—The number of cattle killed in the public slaughter house of Pará during the month of September was 1,924.

-The September receipts of the Para propostoffice were 4,047\$670, against 1,203\$380 in the same month of 1880.

-The Minas provincial budget authorizes the president of that province to expend the sum of 60,000\$ in aid of colonization.

-The Amazon provincial assembly clos sessions on the 30th September. The desired anti-slave traffic act did not become a law.

—The lightship service in the Bragança channel at Pará is said to be very had. Vessels destined to that port can not exercise to many precautions.

-The new provincial budget of Minas Geraefixes the impost on gold at one per cent, on all taken from the mines, the tax to be levied on a base of 1\$000 per gramme.

-The Mmas budget authorizes the president o that province to make contracts with any railway within its limits to collect the taxee on salt and an exports, the commission to be paid to not exceed a cent, of the amount collected,

-The Diarro, of Pernambaco, has announced its purpose to insert no more advertisements for run-away slaves. Bravo! The list of journals who now taking this step, will one day be a roll of honor than which none will be higher in all Brazil

-An abolition club was organized at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 16th ult., on which occasion 9 slaves received their freedom through the club and 5 through the voluntary act of private individ-

-We see by the Para papers that the superin tendent of the postoffice there has called for an additional force of assistants. The office new has twice as many as are need. More will be simply multiplying incompetence. The only thing needed is a host distile, being in its least of the post of the same with a brain in it.

-In noting the judicial liberation of a slave woman named Margarida, who belonged to one Maj. Alexandre Telles de Menezes, of Larangeiras, Sergipe, the *Guariny* of Aracajú says that every effort was made by the master to prevent it. The woman had deposited her savings food, and de-manded a judicial valuation -which was fixed at 550\$. Menezes then pretended that a friend had offered 800\$ for the woman, but the judge refused offered 800\$ for the woman, but the judge retused to consider the statement. Menezes is well known for the cruelty with which he treats his slaves. The body of the poor woman, Margarida, was literally covered with ents and sears and other signs of brutal punishments.

—An official report recently published in the Corvio do Rio Chiro shows the following movements of the slave population in the municipality of S. João do Rio Claro between Sept. 30, 1873, and June 30, 1881—a period of eight years and three

Matriculated, 1873	2,498	1,684	4,182
Registered entries.	1,393	845	2,238
Departures	423	329	752
Deaths	426	239	665
Emancipations:	•	- 37	3
By fund	11	15	26
By voluntary gift	41	63	104
By compulsion	10	11	21
Totals	62	8g	151
Slave population, 1881	2,980	1,872	4,852
Increase	482	188	670

RAILROAD NOTES.

-A new tramway line is soon to be laid in Car pinas, running to the Campo das Gamelleiras,

-The formal opening of the Belcin do Des-calvado extension of the Paulista railway will take place on the 6th inst.

-The August receipts of the "Bahia ao S. Fran cisco" railway amounted to 30,618\$980, and the expenditures to 43,344\$460, leaving a deficit in running expenses of 12, 725\$480.

-The lormal inanguration of the Limoeiro railway (the Great Western of Brazil Railway, Limit-ed), took place on the 24th ult., and the line is now opened to regular traffic from Pernambuco to

- A provincial law of Minas Geraes-No. 2776, of the 19th September -increases the kilometrical subvention authorized by Law 2,614, of 7th Janu ary, 1880, by the sum of t,000\$, the government contracting to provide for the construction of a highway between Entre Rios and Carandahy within the period of six months.

-By a legislative act of the 1st nlt. (No. 2,790) the provincial government of Minas Gemes con-ecdes an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. upon the projected Aventureira railway. The maximum of projected Aventureira railway. The maxine capital is fixed at 780,000\$. The read is to ange of one meter, and must be completed within two years from the beginning of work, antee is for a period of 10 years, and the term of the privilege is reduced to 50 years.

-The last provincial budget law of Minas Gera specifies that the government shall not grant rail way privileges tor a period exceeding fifty years, the interest guarantee shall not extend be the maximum of thirty years, and that the kilo-metrical subvention shall not exceed one-third of the cost per kilometer. All future concessions will require the granters to subject themselves to all quire the granters to singect themselves to at e responsibilities imposed by pravincial laws. —The ex-director of the Dom Pedro II line, Dr.

Passos, has published the following statistics in Paris relative to Brazilian railways; "The realways in traffic and under construction in Brazil, at the commencement of 1881, were 6,805 kilometers the commencement of 1881, were 0,805 knometers in length. Subtracting from this number the 247 kilometers of the Madeira and Manoré railway, whose construction is now suspended if not abandoned, there remains a total of 6,558 kilometers. which recent concessions will probably elevate to 7,000 kilometers before the end of this year. Of the 6,805 kilometers mentioned there kelong:

To the government . . . . 2 030 kilometers To the pravinces..... 246½
To English companies. 1,708½ To French companies... 390
To Brazilian companies. 2,430½

The gauge of Brazilian railways varies from 1.68 ers to 76 centimeters between the inside edireof the rails, the above mentioned total of 6,805 kilo meters being divided among the several gauges as

Gauge of 1.60 meters... 1,395 kilometers I meter..... 4,748 Various gauges ...... 662

Nearly all the lines now under construction have a gauge of one meter; the great Dom Pedro H trunk line alone, belonging to the state, heing pro-longed with its original width of 1.60 meters.

The repugnance of the Australian working men to the Chinaman in any form is shown by an incident in the recent elections in Victoria. Mr. Reid, who represented the Berry party in the Council, resigned his seat to oppose Sir Bryan O'Loghlen's re-election All the indications appeared to show that Mr. All the indications appeared to show that Mr. Reid would succeed. But in a lucky moment a friend of Sir Bryan O'Loghlen started the cry that Mr. Reid was an employer of Chinese labor, Inquiry proved that he had one Chinaman only in his service; and this one was fatal to his electoral prospects. Meanwhile in New South Wales the legislation against the Chinese grows apace. A rule that no ship should bring by sea more than one Chinaman for every 100 tons of cargo was thought insufficient. A poll-tax of & 10 on each Chinaman landed was agreed to in addition; but this too did not satisfy the extreme section. An there was a party which would not consent to the absolute exclusion the Chinese, government hit upon the ingenions dev ice of subjecting ships bringing Chinamen to indef nite quarantine. Anxiety for the public health only the pretext for the rule; its real recommendon was that it would act as a vague, but perhap on that account an effectual, deterrent to ship Chinese labor.—St. James Budget, Sept. 23.

A NEW ORLEANS paper, in an article upon the sugar refineries in the state of Louisiana, gives some interesting statistics as to the total production of the world, and arrives at the conclusion that it is not less, taking one year with another, than 5,820,000 tons, apportioned as follows:—British India one and a half million tons; Cuba and Porto Rico, 700,000 tons; Demerara and the West Indies, 250,000; China, 250,000; the Dutch Indies, 220,-000; the French colonies of Martinique, etc., 175, 000; Brazil, 130,000; Louisiana (United States), 125,000; the Mauritius, 125,000; the Philippine Isles, 120,000; Egypt, 75,000; Peru, 55,000; the Spanish colonies other than Cuba, and the Philippines 50,000; Mexica 35,000; and other countrie 140,000. The production of beetroot sugar is put at 1,670,000 tons (Germany 500,000, France 425, 000, Austria 410,000, Russia 225,000, and Belgium and Holland 110,0001, and of sugar made from other accharine matter at 150,000 this. The United Bates consumed a sixth of this quantity last year; but their consumption is eq tivalent to only 41.75 lb. per head of the population as compared to 62 lb. per head in Great Britain. In Germany the con-sumption is only 19 lb. per head, and in Russia no more than 7 lb. The journal which publishes these statistics adds that the business of sugar-refining is carried on in Louisiana upon a larger scale than ever, and that the production, which fell very low after the civil war, is greater now than it was before.

THE DECAY OF FRENCH SHIPPING.

It cannot fail to be of interest in a shipowning community to draw attention to a few facts in connection with the decay of the French mercantile The system of bounties inagurated by the present French government may, and probably will, produce a revival, but in the opinion of many persons the falling off in the merchant shipping of that country has not been caused by permitting British shipping to be naturalized at a very low rate of taxation; on the contrary, it may be said that in a general way the French inercantile marine has been in a declining state throughout the present century. This has arisen owing to the conditions under which it existed being harassing to ship-owners and sailors alike, rendering it particularly unpopular amongst the latter class. These condi-tions are embodied in its thorough subser-vince to the national navy. Many proofs of this subservience might be noted, but one or two will subservience might be noted, but one or two will suffice. In the first place, as regards inconvenience and expense to shipowners, it is worthy of men-tion that when a sailor's time has expired, and he must present himself to the naval authorities, no matter in what part of the globe he may be, passage back to France has to be paid by the ship, and a substitute for him has to be found. Then, so far as the sailtr is concerned, instead of being exempt from loreign service as he would be were he in the army, he is liable, up to the age of fifty, to be called upon at any time to serve indefinitely in the national navy in any part of the world. Added to this, it must be borne in mind that France possesses few colonies abroad, so that in case of that country being engaged in war, her merchant shipping has to hasten home, or seek shelter in some nentral port until hostilities are over. contingency such as this naturally deters capital, Whilst not making too light of the probable effect of the new bonnty system, there can be no doubt that the decay of the French mercantile marine is really due to the conditions under which it has so ong existed, and which it is impossible that the bounties can permanently remove. - Liverpool Journal of Commerce, September 24.

-The Guzeta de Noticias complains of the delays in transmitting messages over the telegraph wires during the recent elections, and of the closing of all during the recent elections, and or the closing or an ollices at 10 o'clock, p. m. If our contemporary will apply to the illustrious director of telegraphs he will learn that the unusual activity of the coffee mills all over the country so heated the wires that the messages were literally burned thring transmission. And then, too, the overworked operators, worn out with unaccustomed labor, must have rest— so they retired early. No reasonable man should expect a public emidoyee to turn a crank all night, even in election times.

—An open-air political meeting in the Praça da Constituição on the afternoon of the 30th ult., was broken up by a gaug of roughs under the leadership of one José Elysio dos Reis, a son of the Conde de Mattosinhos, aided and enconraged, as the Gazeta da Tanle alleges, by a large force of ununilormed policemen. The chief of police himself, it is charged, was present and joined in the vivus which were given by Reis and his gang at the beginning of the riot. The speaker, Lopes Trovau, and his friends were compelled to leave the place and to take refuge in a restaurant where they were for some time be-sieged and a consideralde damage was effected. Or the following afternoon the same Tawless characters made their appearance before the office of the Gazeta da Turde, which had criticised the shameful proceeding of the day before as it deserved, with the purpose of wreaking vengeance upon that sheet. The Gazeta had been informed of the intended visitation, and had asked protection of the chief of police. The doors asked protection of the enter of poince. The moors were then closed. The roughs made their appearance, led by the same Reis, at 5 p. m., and blocked the street in front. A long time after a secretary near the street in front. the chief made his appearance, and promised assistance if the editor of the "Guzeta" would not prenounce any speeches from his windows. At the editors had not spoken from their windows and had no intention of so doing, the promise was given, and then some time after the chief made his appearance with po-licemen and the crowd was quietly dispersed. And during this last performance the chief of police made his headquarters at a neighboring restaurant in comans headquarters at a neighboring restaurant in coor-pany with the very man, Reis, whose lawless pro-ceeding he had been called upon to suppress. With commendable frankness and courage the Guzett did Turde has denounced the whole affair, and in so doing merits the hearty praise and support of all alw-abiding men. The legitimate outgrowth of such affairs as this will be that men will soon take the administration of justice into their own hands, and will attend to these desperadoes in a manner which will require no pretence of protection from the police.

The reduction in the public debt of the United States during the month of September was \$17.483.-644, making a total reduction for the first quarter of the present fiscal year of \$41,742,866. The cash in the treasury at the end of the month was \$250,686,547.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the exe of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilion affair a list of the arrivals and departners of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of breights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct fudgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash arranishly in saftence)

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SIAGLE COPPES: 600 rais; for sale at the office oblication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua de invidor.

EDITORIAL ROOMS:- 34 Rua São Pedro.

Rio de Janeiro, November 5th. 1881.

THE Uruguayan government has undertaken the supervision of the cable service. A government official is empowered to examine all dispatches received or to be sent, and to suppress whatever he may think best This, of course, gives the government absolute supervision over private and business affairs-as well as political-and empowers ignorant and arbitrary officials to do any amount of mischief. And this wretched pretence of a government pretends to call itself republican, and to represent the advanced political tenets of the day! With such men as Dictator Sames at the head of affairs what justice can men expect from such a political jumble as is now presented to the world in Uruguay? The country is too good, and the material interests of the foreigners there are too great to permit this wretched faice to go on. If Latorre is afraid to put it down, then it is to be hoped that the outside powers will interfere so decisively that all future adventurers of the Santos type will think twice before inflicting their lawless whims upon the country. Non-interference is all well enough, but it should never include indifference to the plainest rights of an outraged people.

THE scandalous riots of the 30th and 31st. ult. in which a republican meeting was broken up and the offices of a journal with republican sympathies was attacked, should lead the minister of justice to take into consideration once more the necessity of instituting several very radical reforms in the adminis-tration of the law. It will be remembered that Counselor Danias made some very gratifying promises in this respect at the time of his entrance into the ministry, and many were led to suppose that he would carry them out in good faith. Over a year and a half have passed, however, and these promises are still unfulfilled; not one real reform measure having even been submitted. We have before spoken of the hardships and injustice of the present system of criminal procedure which allows the imprisonment of a man for months-in a large percentage of cases for periods varying from six months to one year-before he is brought to trial. A system of police courts with powers to try cases at once, and then guarantees against imprisonment without speedy trial, constitute one of these needed reforms. Another reform—and one which will affect such shameful proceedings as took place on the two closing days of last month-is the total separation of the police administration from political control. The long use of the police force for partisan purposes has so corrupted it, that the true appreciation of its use has been almost wholly lost. The spectacle of a high police official persecuting political opponents, or joining in the riotous suppression of a republican orator, is one which

should lead the government to the conclusion that there is something wrong. The police force should be used simply to give security to life and property and to enforce good order and an observance of the law. With men's political opinions, it should have nothing whatever to do. If the minister of justice will curtail the arbitrary powers of the chief of police, forbid his interfering with the political opinions of the people, and then make the police a charge upon the various municipalities, he will probably soon find a decided improvement in the preservation of good order.

By an official act of the 21st ultimo the president of this province changes the new law of provincial lotteries by substituting a scheme similar to the one recently drawn in this city. The new scheme provides for lotteries of 5,000,000\$ each, for which 500,000 tickets will be issued at 10\$. Each lottery will have five consecutive drawings, for which the grand prizes will be respectively 100,000\$, 150,000\$, 150,000\$, 200,-000\$ and 1,000,000\$. The total amount to be distributed in prizes will be 3,710,000\$, the remaining 1,290,000\$ going to the province and general government. A pe-culiar feature of the plan, as distinguished from the recent grand lottery, is the great percentage of the money devoted to large The five grand prizes will absorb a total of 1,600,000\$, or 43 per cent, of the total extraction. Besides these there will be two prizes of 100,000\$ each and one of 300,000\$, making a total of 2,100,000\$, or nearly 57 per cent., to be issued in prizes of and above 100,000\$ each, 'Then there are to be four prizes of 50,000\$, one of 40,000\$, fourteen of 20,000\$, and twenty-two of 10,000\$, making s total of 740,000\$ to be issued in prizes varying from 10,000\$ to 50,000\$ each. From this it will be seen that nearly 77 per cent, of the money is to be issued in prizes of and above 10,000\$. The amount to be issued in prizes under 1,000\$ each is only 452,000\$, or a trifle over 12 per cent. This scheme, besides the evils which all lotteries entail upon the public, will serve to gather in the small savings of the masses and, after absorbing some 26 per cent., will then return nearly 77 per cent, of the balance in fortynine large prizes. In an econome sense nothing could be worse. Other things being equal, the greater the distributed wealth of a community the greater will be its prosperity. In this case, on the contrary, the tendency will be to decrease the distributed wealth, and to place the aggregate more in the hands of the few. And this anti-economic measure is signed and promulgated by no less a man than Martinho Campos one of the leading legislators and administrators of the country! The persistent blindness of the governing element of Brazil to the moral and economic evils of the luttery is simply astounding! There are but few

#### LOCAL NOTES.

parallels to it in modern civilization.

-The quarantine requirements at Lishon have been relaxed. They had become vexations to the last de groe.

-The estimated receipts of the municipal to ury for the ensuing year are fixed at 1,249, 535\$740

-The Princess Imperial and her husband, the Conde d'Eu, are expected to arrive here during the early part of this month.

-Among the slaves advertised in a recent bill of sale at Valença, in this province, is an old man 90 years of age. The official valuation of this poor years of age.

—A telegram from Bueuos Aires on the 22nd ult. nnounces the final ratification of the boundary treaty between the Argentine Republic and Chili,

- Decree 8,283, of the 22nd ult., grants a five years privilege to Abilio Aurelio da Silva Marques for a counting apparatus of his invention, for print

-The coffee exposition will open on the 10th stant in the rooms of the Typographia Nacional.

-The exposition of national products will open on the 15th instant in the department of agriculture and the adjoining new huildings,

-An imperial decree, No. 8,263, of the 24th September, approves alterations made in the Botanical Garden Rail Road Co.

-The minister of empire has transmitted the reports of the late Col. W. M. Roberts, and Barko de Teffé, upon the improvement of the Lagôa de Freitas, to the engineering club of this city for an

-The total number of deaths in this city during the first half of October was 369, of which 2 were from yellow fever and 7 from small pox. This gives a daily average of 24.6 and an annual average of 28 per thousand.

-A new revenue cutter, named the Affonso, was successfully launched at the shipyard of Barata Ribeiro & Co. on the 23rd ult. The new cutter has a length of keel of 126 feet and a width of 24 feet. It is expected that she will have a maximum speed of 12 miles per hour.

-The minister of agriculture has provided for the free dispatch of one barrel and five bags of foreign coffee imported for the coffee exhibition. These exhibits are from various countries and will form one of the most valuable features of the exhibition.

-A Portuguese named Manuel Coelho Peixoto —A Fortuguese named Manuel Coento Ferxulo was accidentally shot on the 24th ult., on the Santa Theresa, while out hunting. He died shortly after the accident took place. The accident was caused by the careless use of a gun hy a companion.

-A machine has recently been constructed in this city which, with the aid of an annexed deposit of water, fulfills the running requirements of perpetual motion. To keep the water deposit in action, however, it is to be presumed that a boy and bucket attachment will be uccessary.

-The Cruzeiro is informed that Professor Hen-rique Gorceix of the Minas School of Mines, now in France on a visit, is negotiating for the organiza-tion of a French iron company which shall establish several high furnaces in the province of Minas. The capital mentioned is 20,000,000\$.

-On the 27th November, 1879, James Pinto, a British subject, was arrested in this city for the frandulent acquirement of 26 apolices belonging to a minor. The trial took place on the 24th ult., when Pinto was discharged by the jury, eleven votes being given in his favor. The judge appeal-

—The inaugural ceremonies of beginning work at the marine arsenal on the new gunboat *Iniciadora* took place on the 27th ult. The ceremony of during the first holt was performed by the Emperor. The *Iniciadora* will be the first ironclad constructed at this arsenal, and is destined for river service. Her length will be 36 meters, with 7.9 meters,

-A sale of slaves is to take place at Valença or A sale of slaves is to take place at Valenga on the roth inst. under official anspices, in which the "services" of the following ingenius are to be sold under the accompanying valoations: Nathala, 8 years, valued at 60\$; 1006-7, 7 yrs, 60\$; 101ino, 4 yrs, 30\$; Olympia, 18 months, 22\$500; Luiza, 4 yrs, 15\$; José, 2 yrs, 15\$; Avelino, *2 manths*, 15\$; Ignacia, 7 yrs, 60\$; Antonia, 3 yrs, 30\$; Mariano, r year, 15\$; Adelina, 4 yrs, 45\$. And this is under the law of September 28, 1871 the law of

-Among the arrivals on the Pacific Mail steams Azoneagua on the 27th alt., was Col. W. P. Tisdel, general superintendent of the American steamship

Col. Tisdel left for Buenos Aires on the eve ing of the same day, to complete arrangements for the extension of the American line to that city. He informs us that the work of building new steamers for the Brazilian service is being carried forward as rapidly as possible, and that all questions in dispute hetween the coun, any and the Brazilian government have been happily settled.

-One of the pleasant things connected with the recent canvass, in this city was the publication of a notice in the daily press for several days by Sr. Leancio de Carvalho, in which he tells the electors of the 1sl district that, 'I intended also to visit each one of the electors before the 31st October, but unhappily the lack of time and other motives will no pe mit me to luffill this duty." This is almost equal to the baby-kissing scene at Etanswill, so graphically described in Pickwick-and we have no doub but that it will be as fully appreciated.

-It is said that some French capitalists are about to present a project to the government for the raz-ing of Morro do Castello and Morro de Santo Anthe Morro da Viuva, Potafogo. In this last under-naking it is proposed to make four boulevards, and construct four story edifices along them. It hardly seems possible that any same capitalist would under take such an enterprise, but if there are any such it is to be hoped that the government will consign their scheme to a pigeon-hole in the archives.

-We are informed that the new American minister, Hon Thomas A. Osborn, will arrive here early

-A gang of disorderly characters attacked the offices of the Corsuito on the evening of the 30th ult., broke open the doors, piled up a large quantity of paper and material in the street, and set fire to it. An attack was made on the Carbonario the same evening. The damage to the Corsario bullding is estimated at 2,000\$, which the Fidelidade insurance company refuses to pay because it was caused by a "revolution."

-Several wooden structures are being cregted in the Praça Dom Pedro II, fronting the edifice of the department of agriculture, which are to be used for the machinery exhibit in the approaching national exposition. In their unfinished state the buildings are superlatively ngly, and reflect no cycellt on the taste of the commission. Had these structures been in a less conspicuous place, their defects would not have been so glaring, but as they are now situa they are conspicuous for nothing that makes an exhibition building convenient and attractive.

-The first result of the elections is the resignation of Sr. Pedro Luiz and Barão Homem de Mello, ministers of foreign affairs and empire, who suffered defeat in their candidacies for the next Chamber. ionally Premier Saraiva will take the portfolio of agriculture, Sr. Dantas that of empire, and Sr. Doria that of foreign affairs,

-The surveys of the Rio das Velhas were completed on the 15th ult., the commission arriving at Guariculy, at the mouth of the river, on that date. Owing to official delays and complications the voyage down the river took 59 days, 21 of which were passed baside a sand bank awaiting official action. The members of the commission, who have complished a very satisfactory survey in spite of all difficulties, may be expected within a lew days,

-- Under the title of Breves considerações sobre o nosso arfi, Sr. Haracio Alexandrino da Costa Santos lus recently published a small work upon Brazilian coffee. The purpose of the writer is chiefly directed to the extension of the consuming markets through means of coffee exhibitions, and does not deal with the domestic question of improved production. The pamphlet also contains some important tables of production and export. Our thanks are due to the author for a copy of his interesting work.

### COMMERCIAL

Far, value, of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 8 per £1. stg. 54 45 cents
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold.... \$\$884

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 22½ d Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 824 rs. gold. do do in U.S. 

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

October 24.—The banco Commercial maintained its previous rates; the other lanks did not affix rates but also drew at 22% on London. Private paper was negotiated at 22% or 22 7116 on London, 420—421 on France, and at 232 on Humburg. Sovereigns sold at 115000 cmsh.

Oct. 25.—The Banco Commercial and Banco do Commercia affixed the rate of 22%, the English. Bank 27%, whereas the New London & Brazilian had no official rates but also drew at 22% at which rate, and at 476 on Paris, the Bank of Brazilialso gave in the afternoon. In private paper small transactions took place at 22% on London and at 420 on France. Sovereigns 115-70 sellers, 115-70 butyers.

Oct. 36.—The market opened in the same condition in which it closed yesterbly but became very firm in the course of the day. The rate of 22% on London was adopted by all the bunk, the other reese being

bunks, the other reces being
446—426 on Paris
528—533 on Hamburg
5280—539 oon New York
241—243 on Portugal.
Small transactions in private paper on Lonidon at 223/6 at
22 716. Soveruigas 11/5010 sellers, 10/5000 briggers.

22 7116. Sovereigns 113010 sellers, 103900 bayers.

Oct. 27.—The market was again firm and the banks affixed the following rates:

London 22½ 90 day

Portis 436
Hanhurg 5280 3 day

Portugal. 23200 3 day

Portugal. 24200 70 m²

A fair annound to business was done in private paper at 22 7116

a 23½ on London and at 420—423 on Pasis. Sovereigns sold at 105390 and 105390 cash.

Oct 28.—The rates of the banks were unchanged and the market was very firm, a considerable business being transacted in private paper at 22 710 is 23½ on London and at 420 a 422 on France. Sovereigns sold at 10590 cash.

Oct. 29 ... The banks raised their rates to-day to

Cct. 29.—The banks raised theia rates to-day to 23% London 424 Paris 244 Paris 242 Paris 249 Par

Nov. 2. The market to-day was in precisely the same condition
as on the 31st ult., the Banco Commercial maintaining the
previous rates officially and the other banks also drawing at
the same. Private paper on London was a gotiated at
#2 711 6 and 22 1/2.
Nov. 2 There was again no change in the market and the

10v. 3.— Incre was again no change in the market and the banks continued drawing at 22 , 18 on London and corres-ponding rates on other places. Small transactions in private paper on London at 22 , 176—22 , 12. Sovereigs sold at 10 \$940 cash.

—The agreement entered into by the Rio marine insurance companies, not to insure any more vessels or steamers which are not classified, nor any eargo shipped by such vessels, came into effect on the 1st instant.

into effect on the 1st instant.

—The Ferry Company emitted m the 28th ult. 13,734 preference obligations of 1so & each, bearing interest at 18 %, per ann, with 5 %, annual amortization, the emission being made at 9 %, The obligations were all taken by Visconde de Figueirodo and Mr. Alexander Wagner of this city.

—A general meeting of shareholder of the Natus Perunauter insurance company was held here on the 27th ult, when the project for the alteration of the statutes was presented and unanimously adopted. A commission was named to obtain from the imperial government its sanction of the new satures with authority to accept such alterations as the said government may wish to make Snr. Mancel Josquim Calheiros de Miranda was then elected a director.

—The official authorization for the loan which the province

ment may wish to make Snr. Mancol Joaquim Calheiros de Miranda was hen elected a director.

—The official authorization for the 1can which the province of Rio Gmude do Sul has contracted with the Visconde de Vigneiredo for the consolidation of its floating debt specifies that it shall be for 2,444,000\$, of which the net result shall be 3,100,000\$, that the aphilere shall be for smost of 1,000\$ and 500\$ which shall be transferable, that the price of emission shall be 90 per cent, that the annual interest shall be 6 per cent. beginning November 1st and payable semi-annually, and that he rate of annual redempting shall be a per cent. The authorization was issued by the provincial government on the 7th nlt.
—The police of S. Paulo seized on Oct. 26th 290 counterfeit 2000 notes of 6th astamph, 5th series. They differ from the genuiue ones in the following points: In the roactets in the concers the central white point is not distinguishable; in the design of the allegorical figure of Summer, at the right, the boat on the seis is not visible on the horizon; the two parallel lines undericable the went numero and between the figures of the numbers of the nois, are substituted in the counterfeit by a black dot. It seems that the above notes were not yet put into circulation.

—The October returns of the custom house, at this port

Imports	
Despacho maritimo	14,144 708
Exports	964,854 427
Other sources	2,154 459
	3,511,615 405
Deposits	27,696 197
Restitutions	23,360 084
Inland revenue returns	871,795 750

nland	revenue returns 8	71,795 750
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
,	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.  October 21.	
85	Six per cent apolices	t,080 000
4	do	1,082 000
598	do of small amounts	1,085 000
800 2,000		102 0/0
6	Banco do Brazil ,	300 000
130	Leopoldina R. R.	215 000
524	do for November 30th	221 000
200	do do	225 000
100	Macahé e Campos RR	200 000
140	do (80 outs. sale)	204 000 328 000
300	Navegação Nacional	107 000
25 35	Docas D. Pedro II	85 °40
50	Quissana obl. for last day of transfer (o.s.)	310 000
(	October 24.	
140	Six per cent apolices	1,085 000
53	Bauco do Brazil	300 000 280 000
100	Banco Rural , , ,	65 000
100	Banco Predial	141 000
25	Macalié e Campos RR	214 000
100	do	920 000 550 000
15	Argos Fluminense Insurance	160 000
11	Sornenbana R. R.	97 000
1.70	do (outs. sale)	97 000
10	Carris Urbanos	258 000 15 500
50 100	S. Panlo e Rio RR, subsidiaries Leopoldina R. R	235 000
. 100	do	238 000
225	do	240 000
250	dp for Oct. 28th (outs. s)	235 000
208	do for Nov. 29th	239 900
400	do torun 30th	235 000
150	do for ,, 10th	240 000
400		240 000 243 000
100 379	do for Dec. 15th	243 000
6	Minas de Caçapava S. B	50 000
100	Ouissamā debentures	210 000
20	Navegação Brazileira (outs. sale)	250 000
	October 25.	0
3	Six per cent apolices	300 000
. 38 . 25	Banco do Commercio	223 000
50	do 2d serie	63 000
5	Banoo Predial	141 000 222 500
20	Macahé e Campos RR	222 500
100	Sorocabana R.R	97 000
50	Docas D. Pedro II	110 000
360	do for 29th inst	111 000
100	do for 29th inst du do	112 000
100	Brazil Industrial	200 000
20	Minas de Caçapava, S. A	47 000
28	do S. B	47 000 240 000
930	Leopoldina R. Rdo for 28th inst	238 000
85	do for 28th instdo do	240 000
85	do for 29th inst (out. sale)	240 000

_			
	100	do for Nov. 30th	245 000
	50	Navegação Brazileira (onts. sale)	255 000
	Lot	Integridade Insurance do	68 000
	Lot	Confiança Insurance do	45 000
	C	October 26.	43 000
	54	Six per cent apolices	1,085 000
	54	do (onts. sale)	1,085 000
	4	Provincial apolices	103 34 9/6
	500	do of Rio Grande for Nov. 10.	97 "7"
	100	do do for Nov. 30	97 70
	80	Banco do Cammercio	273 000
	200	Banco Industrial	232 000
	-,-	Banco Predial	
	230	Navegação Brazileira	141 000
	10	Macahé e Campos RR	255 000
	50		235 000
	50		r40 000
	1:28		248 000
			253 000
	50		235 000
	400	do till March 31 seller's option	230 000
	50	do (onts. s.)	230 000
	50	do do	255 000
	294,	Leopoldina R. R.	240 000
	100	do for Nov. 30	243 000
	200	Navegação Nacional	330 000
	100	Integridade Insurance	70 000
	100	' do (onts. sale)	70 000
	100	Fidelidade Insurance	206 000
	20	Carris Villa Isabel	215 000
	63	Docas D Pedro II	112 000

63	Docas D Pedio II	112 000
100	do for Nov 30	115 000
110	do (onts sale)	114 000
25	Carruagens Fluminense,	:80 000
42	Serocabana R.R. for Nov. 4 (onts. sale)	99 000
200	Banco do Brazilh ypoth. notes (5c)	981/2 170
00	Banco Fredial hyp. n., without int	82 o/c
(	October 27.	
4	Six per cent apolices	1,085 000
×δ	Six per cent apolices of small amounts	1,060 000
ots	do do (onts. s.)	1,065 000
100	Provincial apolices of Rio Grande do	98 "70
80	Banco do Commercio	224 000
50	Banco Industrial	236 000
50	do	237 000
25	Navegação Brazileira	255 000
w	do (ontvide sale)	255 000
00	Navegação Nacional ex div	315 000
300	do do (ont. sale)	320 000
200	da do for Nov. 15	320 000
200	do do for Nov. 20	320 000
100	Previdente Insurance	15 000
10	Alto Mmiahé R.R	45 ono
150	Docas D. Pedro II	120 000
ιου	do	121 000
œ	do for Nov. 30	116 000
70	Carris Villa Isabel	215 000
500	Carris Urbanos,	257 000
00	do	258 000

uu	un	250 000
00	Leopoldina R. R.	239 000
80	do	240 000
50	Macahé e Campos RR	255 000
50	do	265 000
20	Industrial Fluminense	90 000
00	Banco Predial hypoth notes without int	82 "Լո
50	do	8234 %
C	October 28.	
11	Six per cent, apolices	1,080 000
17	do	1,085 000
27	do (outs. sale)	1,085 000
i	do of 2005	1,060 000
50	Banco da Commercio	224 000
15	Banco Predial	144 000
75	Docas D. Pedio II	110 000
70	do	131 000
50	do (outs. sale)	133 000
50	Botanical Garden R. R	£61
00	Carris Urbanos	260 000
co	do for last day of transfer	264 000
бо	Macahé e Campos R.R	P50 000

250 000 260 000

42	do	200	000	
93	Leopoldina R. R. (onts. sale)	240	000	
8	Soracabana R.R. debentures of £50	90	"7u	
00	Navegação Nacional ex div	320	ню	
00	Brazil Industrial for Nov. 15	230	000	
10	Industrial Fluminense	85	000	
00	Banco Predial hypth, notes without int	82	<b>"</b> /o	
(	October 29.			
8	Six percent apolices	1,082	000	
46	do (42 out-ide sale)			
1	0 1 0 - 2			

(	Jetober 29.	
8	Six percent apolices	1,082 000
46	do (42 out-ide sale)	t,065 000
68	Banco do Brazil	297 000
50	Banco Predial	144 000
200	Leopoidira R R	218 000
43	do (outs. sale)	P40 000
20	do obligations (onts. sale)	205 000
200	Sorocabana R.R	95 000
Во	Carris Urbanos for Nov. 2nd	260 000
70	Brazil Induetrial	213 000
215	Ducas Dom I'edro I1	135 000
535	Docas D Pedru II for Nov. 3rd	135 000
1000	Ferry obligations	95 %
2600	do for Nov. 5	95 %
32	Banco Predial hyp. n., without int	811/2 70
2000	Quissama obligations (onts. sale)	210 000
C	October 31.	
27	Banco Rural	280 000
75	Leopoldina R.R	230 000
300	Leopoldina RR. for Nov. 5th (outs. 5)	228 000
100	Sorocabana RR	g6 000
50	du (outs. sale)	g6 000
230	Carris Urbanos	260 000
100	Docas D. Pedro II	139 000
158	Banco Predial hyp. notes	82 %
2000	Ferry obligations (outside sale)9	6 & 97 %

### WARKET REPORT.

Rio de Taneiro, Nov. 4th, 1881.

Exports. Coffee—Since our last report, on the 2 and ult. a very 2 ative business has been transacted owing principally to the some what better advices from consuming markets and the decline in the receipts.

The sales since that date comprise 230, 140 bags and the total asies for the month since the 4th ult. amount to 467,540

Currency prices have advanced 50 to 100 reis per 10 kilos and the sterling cost to-day shows an advance of 8d to 9d per cut. as compared with that of the 22nd nlt.

The second secon

The c	learances have been:	
Unite	l States:	bags
Oct. 22	Galveston Nor han Solveig	3,500
24	New York Br str Rhrubina	18,724
25	do , Hevelius	24,317
27	Baltimore Am bk May Queeu	1,000
20	New Orleans Br bk Huntress	5,504
29	Baltimore Am bgn Water Witch	3,482
29	do Br bk Winiford	4,462
Nov. 2	New York Br str Nebo	27,172
2	do Gr bk Bouzileira	5,000
Eurof		
Oct. 21	Hamburg Gr str Rio	10,002
22	London, Antw. Br str Donati	10,165
22	Havre Fr str Laurium	4,000
24	Southampton, Havre Br str News	5,114
24	Marseilles Fr str Patton	6,465
24	Lisbon f. o. Dan bgn Belene	3,500
26	Hamburg Gr str Paramiguit :	9,985
26	Lishon f. o. Gr bg Palme	3,200
28	London Antw. Blg str Kepler	41247
29		1,803
29	Hamburg, Antw. Gr str Bultimore	13,594
31	Liverpool Br str Magalhiu	706
Nov 1	Bornleaux Fr str Schrigal	7.348
2	Gibraltar f. o. Nor bg Cnbu	4,100
2	do Port lug Mucia Berner	4.500
Elsen		
Oct. 26	Fort Elizabeth Br Ing Reinderr	2,500
29	Fast London " Jaue Belle	3,000
21	River Plate Fr str Bourgogue	157
25	do , Equateur	1,:67
27	Valparaiso Br str Acaucagua	176
29	River Plate Sp bgn Soberruo	41
Nov i	do Br str Tagus	150
The to	tal clearances in October were:	
for Uni	ted States 217, 305 large, against 404,824 in Oc	t. 1880
Emro	De 163.318 981.734	
,, C. of	Could H 9,500 ,, 16,500 ,,	

River Plare and
West Coast 5,146 8,234 total 392,399 nd the total elearances during 531,672

and the total tota

3,434,395 bags 2,601,737 owing an increase of 832,658 bags over the clearan me period of last year, viz: 208,528 bgs increase to United States 593,547 25,281 5,302 Rurope Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere

	15,238 bgs	per e	lay			
against	14,898bgs	,,	in	Oct.		
	13,233	**		••	1879	
	13,015				1378	
,,	10,840				1877	
30	11,059				1876	
the total t	eccipts at R	lio dur	ing the	4 mo	ntlıs sir	ice Ju
unt to						

period 1880
1879
1878
1877
1876

Washed	4\$200 6\$150
Superior	4 050 - 5 300
Good first	4 450 4 500
Regular first	3 900 4 000
Ordinary first	3 400 3 600
Good second	
Ordinary second	2 450 2 650
e basis carenes may be a	noted:

and on this basis cargoes to	ay be quote	ed:		
	p 10 kilos	per cwt	per lb.	
Prime United States	. 5,300 <u></u>	57/1	12.40	cts
Good ,,	4,500=	49/5	10.73	**
Fair to good ,,	4,250=	47/1	10.22	
Fair ,,	4,100_	45/7	9.89	
Good Channel	· 3:700=	47/9	9.05	
Fair ,,	3,500==	39/11	8,64	,,
Low ,,	2,900=	34/2		
(f. o. b. ex freight and con	nurission, ca	echange 22	√2 in ster	ling

and at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated to day at 225,000 bags

Torat, clearances of caffee form Rio de Jaceiro during the 4 months from July 1st to Oct. 31st.

DESTINATION	1881	1880	1879
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	587.860	572.022	604:765
Baltimore	155 764	201 705	227 251
Hampton Roads f. o	1 000	- 1	7. 365
Richmond		- 1	3.600
Charleston	- 1	3 500	
Savagouli	17 923	8 972	10 660
Mabile	9.500	5 000	12.200
New Orleans	104.189	t16 014	95 957
Galveston	27 500	7.000	16 258
St. Thomas f. o		4 000	12.800
Key West f. o	- 1	- 1	-
Total	897.736	918 213	992.856
EUROPE.			
Chainel I. o	54 736		
Havre	68 762	54 071	18 363
North of Europe & Baltic	208.430	37 542 157 825	101.722
Liverpool London & Sout pton	86 302	86 858	72 638
Bordeaux	23 128	20 482	6 573
Lisbon t. o	33 235	56.737	55.228
Portugal	1 658	757	567
Mediterranean	94 096	87 011	61.350
Total			
Elsewhere	570 - 347	501.283	347.672
Cape of Good Hope	49.033	34 202	23 750
River Plate & West Coast	18 210	21.805	5.254
Total	67 243	56.097	29 004
United States	897.736	918 213	9g.: 856
Europe	570 347	501 283	347.672
Elsewhere	67 243	56 097	29 004
Total	535.326	.470.593	.369.532

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 10 months from January 1st to Oct. 31st.

DESTINATION	1881	1879	
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,173,929	961,266	1,247,977
Baltimore	302,381	370,468	459,359
Hampton Roads f o	1,000	9,500	16,636
Richmond	3,500		1,600
Charleston		3,500	3,000
Savannali	17,729	13,582	16,160
Mubile	18,045	5,000	19,245
New Orleans	185,471	157,211	171,913
Galveston	38,000	7,000	29,035
St. Thomas f. o	3.,	4,000	24.876
Key West f. o		<u> </u>	4,346
Total EUROPE	1,740,055	1,531,527	1,973,147
Channel f. o	30,271	14,900	21,787
Havre	193,666	t07,312	131,368
Antwerp	229,473	86,665	94,308
North of Europe & Baltie	445-453	313.952	270,109
Liverpool, London & South'or	233,489	174.8#8	182,950
Bardeaux	73:542	43,969	37.527
Lishon t. o	91,185	83,578	101, 193
Portugal	9-745	1,250	6,265
Mediterraneum	252,488	139,281	149,620
Total Kusawanan	1,559,262	905,715	995,267
Cape of Good Hope	до, бил	65,319	55.469
River Plate & West Coast	44.478	39, 1 76	22,348
Totals	134,078	104,495	77-797
United States	1,740,055	1,531,527	1,973,147
Europe	1.250.969	965,715	995,267
Klsewhere	1 35,078	104.495	77-797
Total	3.434.395	2,601,737	3,,046,211
Flour —The arrivals consist	orts.		

Flutz — The arrivals consist of 7,300 birts by New York 1,300 birts from Baltimon do 3,300 birts from New House 1,300 birts from New House 1,300 birts from New House 1,300 birts from New York 1,300 birts fr

vals during the month of October

23,6111 bacrels American 6,605 bags River Plate and Chili

30,215 harrels.

The sales during the mouth have been 27,841 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of 44,000 barrels.

We quote:

River Plate 19 500—20 000 Cibil Market steady.

Market steady.

The total arrivals during the 10 months since January 1st, amount to 315,098 barrels.

Pitch Plate - The 208,889 feet per Triptus from Wilmington, soliced in our last, have been sold at 385000 per dozen. The arrivals since then consist of 144,855 feet per Naero Sakhina from Savanahu which have leen sold at 348500 per dozen. The arrivals into Chrober amounted to 315,742 feet and the total arrivals during the 10 months since January 1st, amount 10 5,114,009 feet 20,300 feet 20,300 feet 32,000 feet 10 standard 10 st

rivals since January 1st automat to
against 4,328,505 feet
against 4,328,509 j., in saunt period 1880.
Spruce Pilus. The arrivals consist of 175,060 feet Canadian
per Breaf from Halifux, which have been sold at 368500 per
daten.
Market firm at 368500-38 000 per dozen, but a large sup-

Market firm at 368 500—38 000 per dozen, but a large sup-ply is shortly expected.

The arrivals in October were 175,060 feet and the total ar-rivals sized January 184 anomat to against 1,235,189 , in same period 1830 Societila Pau - Arrivals:

373 dozen per Argua from Copenhagen 751 . Joshum thom Westerwick with the doth been sold before arrival at 418 500 per dozen.

which had both been sold before arrival at 445500 per dozen. Market from.

The arrivals in October were 1,86 (lozen and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 8,972 dozen.

Kronaue — Arrivals:

18,000 cases per Neb from New Verk
7,210 — Read — Market from do
7,210 — Read — dozens from do
11,550 — Gellouff from do
11,550 — Gellouff from do
11,500 — Gellouff from the Company of the Company is to anyout to
10,100 cases

The arrivals in October were 31,932 cases and the total arrivals during the to months since January 11 agount to 198,396 cases

3geinst 11,350 , in same period 186.

Lard.—Arrivals:
1,100 kg per Mebe from New York
1,100 , Water Withoft tom Helmore
1,702 , Water Withoft tom Helmore
1,702 , Glenaph Lum New York
Market unchanged at
445-940 reis per Ib. for George
435-940 , in , leaking
145-930 , in , New York
11 kg 175-930 , in New York
12 kg 25 gas cases-pails
25-44 kg 23 no cases-pails
25-44 kg 30 cases-pails
25-45 kg 30 cases-pails
25-45 kg 30 cases-pails
25-45 kg 30 cases-pails
25-45 kg 30 cases-pails
25-47 kg 30 cases-pa

Market unchanged at 71-73 reis per kilo.

The arrivals in October were 1,011 bales and the total arrivals

t to 22,636 bales

since Jameary 1st amount to 2a, 555 bales.

Brau.—Arrivals:

1,000 bags per Åepher from River Plate.

There is a good demand and prices have advanced to 3\$000

3 200 per bag.

The arrivals in October were 3,109 bags und the total arrivals since Jamuary 1st amount to 44,601 bags.

Conti.—The arrivals have been:

334 ones per Ringelanter from Cardiff

1,831 ... Prime Filter from to Cardiff

1,831 ... Prime Filter from Cardiff

1,831 ... Prime Filter from Cardiff

1,65 ... Dander from Cardiff

1,05 ... Prenathytrom do

97 ... Elliter from Liverpool.

1,768 ... Ansie Fracte from Cardiff

610 ... Prenath from Liverpool.

1,768 ... Ansie Fracte from Cardiff

620 ... Prenath from Cardiff

630 ... Printer from Cardiff

650 ... Elliter from Cardiff

650 ... Elliter from Cardiff

651 ... Elliter from Cardiff

652 ... Elliter from Cardiff

653 ... Perties from Cardiff

654 ... Restrict from Cardiff

655 ... Petter from Cardiff

656 ... Elliter from Cardiff

657 ... Elliter from Cardiff

658 ... Elliter from Cardiff

659 ... Petter from da

1312 ... Printelije from New Castle [and 2st. coke]

1,543 ... Houverood from Cardiff

almost all for consumers' account.

312 ,, 1,845 ,, dmost all for consu Prices cond Prices continue nominal.

3,297 bags per *Dounti* from River Plate 3,000 , *Neva* from do 3,252 , *Kepler* from do.

The market continues firm at 4\$800-4 900 per bag. Arrivals in October 15,915 bags and since January 1st 100, 461 bags.

Commt.—Arrivals:

Commet.—Anivals:

10,900 calse per Pople frum London

115 ... Adalested from Marseilles

105 ... Kong Styrre from do

Market firm and prices unchanged at

English 7\$500—\$\$500

German 6 500—\$ 800

Francia 7 500—\$ 800

Coeffith—The arrivals consist of 500 cases. Norwegian from

Hamilung and 36 cases. Canadian from Halifas. In view of

the short supply stocks are most reduced and the market is

very firm. Repil prices rate 23\$000—25 000 per tubb.

PORT OF MARANHAO. October 18th, 1881.

Cottons. -Have been selling very readily at 420-4470 reis per kilo, and at 480 reis per kilo for picked loss. Arrivals are

ggular,
Selling at 12c-130 (c) per kilo and a brisk bustess his been doing.

Fright—John and 10 9<sub>10</sub> and 301 and to 9<sub>10</sub>.

Exchange—Exavers were open in 22½ go the until this
orning when 30 was field given.

Disconstr.—8 7<sub>10</sub>-19 7<sub>3c</sub>. Montey exceedingly scarce.

PORT OF BAHIA.
October 27th, 1881.

Sugar... Supplies of new arriving more freely, an animated business has been doing throughout the past fortnight. The asks on thespan amount to doingt accool bags Brown Nr. 7 to 82 to 1856, 1 600 and to 63 per to kilos which is equal, at the exchange of 2023, to 16(no. 179 - 175) per evet, f. to, b. ex commission and freight. Also aloust 2,000 long Nazareths have changed lands a say rate or 183 per cyst. Including steamer freights to Liverpool. Stocks in first houds about 4,000 long. Supplies the supplies the supplies that the s freight to Liverpool. Stocks in first hands about 4,000 ba Shipped siece our last: 3,441 bags and 98 barrels per Hipparchus to Liverpool. Loading.

480 tons per Stor of the Isle to Channel

Also tons per Shar of the late to Channel
320 — Amer to do.
Carton - Associated Carton - America Consumption at \$\$\$5500-\$\$ 300 per arriba.
Cen - Has been in good demand and all the available stock
constring of about 3,000 bags, fermented and 330 bags common
changed hands at \$500 the former and \$831 pit hetter, equal
to 3714 and 401 per cent. 6. 0. b. ex freight and commission.
Shipped since our batt
194 bags per Berish to Beauton or Antweep
100 — San Harthin to Hawe
417 — Orimpur to Bordeaux
217 — Higharthin to Autweep or Live pool.
Ceffor — The continued unfavorable advices from Europe
late and the state of the state o

is follows:

11.300 bags 18t Nazareths at 2587--2 655 or 3116--3117
11.300 bags 18t Nazareths at 2587--2 655 or 3116--3118
11.300 bags 18t Nazareths at 2587--2 655 or 3118
11.300 bags 18t Nazareths 2557--2 723 3013--3118
1400 , Ministras 2 956--3 108 3417--3511
1400 , Washed Carav's 4 017 or 4413
1300 , Washed Carav's 4 017 or 4413
1300 , Washed Carav's 4 055 or 3112
1400 crewt. f. o. b. ex freight and commission. Stock about

per ewt. f. o. b. ext freight and commission. Stock about 41,638 bags.
Shipped since oirlass:

687 bags per Berlin to Antwerp
4634 ... Hipharchas to Antwerp and Liverpool.
Hides-Soon after our last report 6,500 dry were sold at 69,00
per 10 kilos, and 2,500 dry salted at \$8700 per 10 kilos. Since then the demond shukereo and the market closes quiet. We quote to-day for at 6880 and they salted at \$8700 per 10 kilos. Since then the demond shukereo and the market closes quiet. We quote to-day of ya at 6880 and they salted at \$8700 per 10 kilos. Sinpped since our last 2,000 kilos per Barton 4,970 to Hamburg 6,000 m. Sun Misrihi to Hawe.
Reservend-Noum demand him shown itself lately and a sale of about 200 tons. Brailwood.—Firm. About 100 tons have been sold at \$11 tels per 10 kilos, blocks and find nounding now \$45 reis for their stocks which consist of anout 400 tons.

reis per 10 kilos, holders demanding now 345 reis for their stocks which comist of anout 400 tons.

Tabatea-- Wilton alkeration. No transactions of importance are reported and prices are numinal. Stock about 70,000 bales. Shipped since our last:
3.40 bales per Beilin 10 Brennen
1,363 , Bumos Ayres to Hamburg
189 , Ortonque to Bordecaux.

Price pht. —Chartered to lond here:
Star of the life, 1982, 1982, Channel 6 o. 391 and 5%0
Amar do do do
Bender Misil, coffee, Lisbon f. 0, 4216 and 5%0
To loud at Aracuju:
Betward Wangh, sugar, Channel, 4216 or New York 351 and 5%0.

To loud at Aracuju:
Channel Wangh, sugar, Channel, 4216 or New York 351 and 5%0.

Steamer rates: Liverpool 301-351, London 301-401, Breinen or Hamburg 331 mominal, Antwerp 351, Havre fres 40 and 10 °0. New York 50 cts. per bag coffee.

Imports.

Flour.—Araivals only 134 harvels from Liverpool, but larger supplies are shortly expected. Retail prices are 25 0000—27 5000 Tries to 25 0000—27 5000 Tries to 20 0000—20 000 Hungaian 22 0000—24 000 American Lated.—No arrivals, prices in retail have advanced to 1\$100 0.5000 methids.

Liverpool. Sales have taken place at 2\$750, 2\$900 and 3\$000 per nirob.

Codfish.—Arrivals 100 cases from Hamburg, retailing at 235500 per case without discount, 2,560 barrels per Retrieve, 4,000 barrels per Arthur, and 3,500 barrels per Octavin from New foundland. The former two cargoes for retailers account, the latter has been disposed of on private terms. Stock about 14,000 packages. Prices for barrels and drums in retail rule 2\$000---22\$000.

\*\*Coals\*\*—Arrivals:

3,168 tons from Cardiff

1,235 , New Port
355 , New Castle
all for company's account. Sales of Cardiff on board ship have
been effected or 16\$ca--18 ooo according to quality.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 24.

London—Br shp Fuyle; 1,598 tons; Napier; 53 ds; come Burnett Wright & De Castro. Gr bk Australia; 576 tons; Weidermann; 65 ds; sundries to A. Moss & Co.

HALIFAX-Br bgn Bruzil; 223 tons; Peak; 54 ds; pine and codfish to C. McCulloch Beecher & Co.

CARDIFF...Br shp Dorothy; 760 tons; Craig: 40 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. Orok To.-Pirit bk Muria; 239 tons; Gomes; 56 ds; sundries to Monteiro Braga & Co.

SALT ISLAND—Port bk Sultana; 459 tons; Almeida; 30 ds; salt to M. de Oliveira & Co. MONTEVIDIO -- Nor bgn Rio/ 151 tons; Lenthers; 12 ds; wheat to F. Sauwen & Co.

PAYSANDU...Sp lik Limla; 261 tons; Ferrer, 24 ds; jerkes beef to A. Wagner.

to A. Wagner,

OCT. 25.

LIVERFOOL—N on In Ellibria; 186 tones: Hoff; 57 ds; conto onl.

COPERINGARE—Dan logn. Argue; 163 tone; Thing: 62 ds;

pine to C. W. Grees & Caper, 163 tone; Thing: 62 ds;

CADURY—P. Sept. Antile Ford: 1, 236 tone; Camebook: 65

ds; coal to Wilson Sours & Co.

Sept. Compared to the Compared to

ds; contto Wilson Sons & Co.

Marshallare, Mor lk Anharmit; 178 tons; Schage: 52 ds;
tomdries to H. N. Dreyfnss.

— Nor lng Kong Sperre; 225 tons; Gtinvalsen; 59 ds,
sindries to Berla Cottin & Co.

OCT 26.
C. OF G. H.—Br by Silver Cloud: 154 tons; McLuchlan; 38 ds; snudries to Norton Megaw & Co. LEITH--Br bk Permina, 424 tons; Crosby; 76 ds; coal to A. Wagner.

Wagner.
CANDW-Nor bk. Toxibviskjuhl; 380 tons; Ellepsen; 56 ds; coal to Messagenies Marilines.
Lisson—Dan bgn Mirrgarethn; 202 tons; Kolsler; 48 ds; salt to order.

Rosanio-Br bk Europa, 344 tons; Caif; 47 ds; hay to J. de Sonza & Co. PAISANDI:-Dan lign Ane Journe: 133 tons: Sorensen: 40 ds; jerked livef to Freitas Miranda.

OCT. 27.

ROSANIO—Dan bgn Mette Kistrim: 157 tons; Andersen; 22 ds; hay to Berla Cotrini & Co. SANTOS... Sw bgn Johanne Mathilde, 171 tons; Olsen, 28 ds; sundries to E. Johnston & Co.

OCT. 28

HAMBURG—Nor bg Gjerstim, 276 tons; Jorobsen; 80 ds; sim-dries to Brandes & Co. GBERROCK—Brisk Belle; 468 tons; Scott: 61 ds; coal to Norton Megaw & Co.

RICHMOND. Gr Ing Anina; 266 tons; Schmidt; 67 ds. finur to Phipps Bros. & Co. Westerring.—Nor Ing. Terlinen; 271 tons; Svendsen; 91 ds; pine to F. Clemente & Co.

CANDIFF...Nor schr Zuritza; 167 tons; Ilmsted; 59 ds, coal to order. Br hg Beatrice; 297 tuns; Fenwill; 50 ds; coal to order. Can 22... Br bk. Anne Chesyre; 388 tons; Forbes; 49 ds; salt to order.

N PORT-Br bk Hrm; 313 tons; Keddy; 50 ds; coal andrails to S. Paulo and Rio R.R.

OCT120.
LISMON...Port log Vindor do Munitege 289 tous; Silva: 57 ds. sundress to Earliest Costa & Co.
TRAYAN-Auto the Margh?; 396 tons; Vuccasovich; 67 ds; salt to E. Cresta & Co.

N. CASUM. Sw bgn Frilling; 209 tons; Peterson; 70 ds; coal to Corea Pacheco & Co.

Omero-Port bk Clandina; 391 tons; Corrêa; 53 ds, sundries to M. de Oliveira & Co.

Iтаватрана...Nor bg Julio; 180 tons; Silva; 3 ds; wood to Vicuna & Costa. OCT. 31

HAMBURG-Br bk Ameehi; 250 tons; Turner; 54 ds; sondries to Brandes & Co. OFFIRTO - Fort lik Amasson: 373 tons: Fernandes: 63 ds; sun-eries to J. A. G. das Santis.

PINLAUBLYMA... Am lug Grerie Heckle, 498 tons: Simonson: 70 ds; to A. C. Nathan & Co. with Loc tives for D. Pedro II R.R.

NOV. CAYDIPF-- Brbk Homenwood; 1,124 tans; Dingle: 78 ds; coal to E. W. May. N. Yokk...Braz lug Roul; 229 tons; Netto; 70 ds; sundries to C. Abranches & Co.

NOV- 2 MACAU...-Nor bk La Gitaun; 320 tons; Andersen; 26 ds; salt to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 24.

N. ORLHANS—Nor bk Noel, 489 tons: Christopher, coffee.
WILDINGTON...Gr hig Chirks, 306 tons; Longhoff; ballast.

OCT, 25.
ESTON—Norban Solveig; 310 tons; Dietricksen; coffee.

GALVESTON—Norbym Sciencie; 310 tons; Dietrickzen; coffee. OCT. 3.
LISHYM, f. a.—Dan byn Reiona: 174 tons; Petersen; coffee. VALPARAINO-Br bb. Marry: 425 tons; Bonden; balbat. B. AYMES—Sp bb. Natura Ignacie; 376 tons; Dortas Balbat. OCT. 37.
CALCUTYA—Br shp Jacophi, 1,507 tons; Curry; ballast. BRYKSWICK—Port bg. Amelia Newton; 590 tons; Santos; bll't.

OCT: 28.

Lishon f. o... Gr by Palmer: 226 tons: Lampe; codec.

Baltimore.—Am bk Mary Queen: 185 tons; Berry; coffee.

Poor KLIZARVIE.—Br by Rividers: 285 tons; Campbell: coff.

Combrell.—Gr bk Past (86) tons; Ascoft: hollast.

PERNAMBUCO.—Sp sink Lofit tos tons: Pages sundries;

OCT: 29.

Lishon f. o... Gr by Minchin: 226 tons: Kramer; coffee.

Montle.—Am bk Serath A. Stapler; 472 tons; Bartletti ballast.

PEBMANDUCO.—Br by Sorifarner; 233 tons; Balt sundries.

—Bt bk G. P. Sherwood; 399 tons: Fleet; ballast.

OCT: 30.

OCT. 30.

MOULAIRIN-B: shp British Empire; 1,436 tons; Pierce; bll't.

N. Orleans-B: bk Huntres: 230 tons; Quan; coffee.
Pernamuco-Port bgn Dans Irmāas; 194 tons; Corréa; sd's.

PERMANDECO-FOR USIN SOME STATE OF STATE NOV.

EAST LONDON.—Br lug Jane Belle: 151 tons; Crosbie; coffee.
BALTIMORE—Am bgn Water Witch: 242 tons; Townsend; coffee. CHILE... Br bk Aberlemno; 746 tons; Congdon; ballast.

-The Br. bkt. Caroline, Trinick, from Antwerp for Bue-Ayres, put into Salcombe Sept. 24th, to repair windlass.

—The Br. bkt. Ocean Spny, Hocken, from Antwerp for Rio Grande, put into Fowey on Sept. 27th, with sails split and cargo slightly shifted. —The steamer Curuville, Lewis, from Port Glas Bahia, stores and coals, put into Falmonth on Sep through stress of weather and for provisions.

—The Fr. str. Pollow which, as previously reported, pt back to Gibraltar on Sept. 19th with circulating pump damaged proceeded the following night for her destination after re-pairing.

—The Gr. hgn Heurich, from Rio de Janeiro July 6th fe Hawre, with resewood, put into Pouzance on Oct. 3rd for pre visions and to clean bottom. She has also lost her sails an foretopmast

Determined.

The Nor. bg. Disginer, arrived at Havre from Rio, in ports having had bad weather and there is much reason to fee that the cargo, consisting of 3,850 hags coffee, will be fined damaged.

—The Sp. bg. Cathelims, from Montevideo for Rio de Jan-eiro with jerked beef, was lost at sen. As the captain advises this consigness here by telegram from Pernanthone, it is sup-posed that the crew were picked up by a vessel-bound for tha

port.

—The Justina. Dutch, from Leer for Rio Grande with rails, stranded in the Eyerland grounds of Texel on Sept 2 sph: crew banded at Texel. The master reports that his vessel that struck on a wreck in the North Sea and became so leaky that he was compelled to run her adubre. Sile has sized been got off after dischanging cargo.

—The Buream Verias has published the following statistics of maitime disasters, reported during the mouth of August. Salings vessels reported lost: 5 American, 3 Austrian, 30 Billidsh, 4 Danish, 5 Dutch, 10 Frutch, 10 German, 1 Italian, 6 Norwegian, 4 Ruswian, 1 Spanish, 3 Swedish, storl 82. In these numbers are statistical to the statistics, 11 British, 1 French, 20 Norwegian, total 13.

—The Am. bk. Sunabay, Cupt. Charles T. Haskill, from

Spanish, 3 Swedish, total 82. In these mumbers are included a vassels reported missing. Stemmers eported lost: 1 American, 11 British, 1 French, 9 Norwegian, total 13.

—The Am. bi. Sunning, Capt. Charles 17. Haskill, from New York for Java, put into Recife Oct. 16th in consequence of mutiny of part of her crew. On Sept. 9th, when no days ont, and in lat. N. 39712, long, W. 49719, the captain sent one of the sailors to the helm but was disabeyed with insolence. As such annet could not, for the sake of discipline, go unpunished, the captain cell the sailor when a silvers and the man in income. When the mate was giving to obey this order, nine sailors, armed with revolves and knives ran furward and attacked the captain and mate, to whose assistance came the second mate, the captain and mate, to whose assistance came the second mate, the captain and mate, to whose assistance came the second mate, the captain and mate, to whose assisted them being also worthed. The matineers, seeing the captain fall, ordered the first mate to take the vessel to the nearest port which he promised to day by which he succeeded in quieding them. The captain was for 10 days confined to his eadin by the wounds he had received which, thungh not dangerous, were sufficiently troublesmue. Since the moment of the muting therewided men continued to go armed and though they performed all their dinders they kept a sartic watch to see that their order to the fish mate was obeyed. This was indeed done and on Oct. 16th the Somnfay anchored at Recife. The captain went adone and reported to his consul what had taken place. The consul immediately requested the captain of the port having no force at his disposal, requested the commander of the gumbout spiritures to satisfy the requisition of the United States consul, and a boat of that man of war, duly rammed, than went to fetch the criminals from on board the Sunday. These did not offer any resistance and, after having been brought ashore, were placed in the homes of detention by order of the competen

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
	Neva, Br	River l'late* 7d	Royal Mail
11, 23	Minho, Br	Southampton* 23	do
,, 23	Poitou Fr	River Plate 4d	Karl Valais & Co
	Hevelius, Br	Santos I	Norton M'w & (
,, 25	Equateor, Fr	Bordeaux 20d	Messageries Mar
	Paranagua, Gr	Santis 22h	Ed. Johnston & (
,, 26	Copernicus, Blg	London* 30d	Norton M'w & C
	Memiion Br	Liverpool 25d	do
	V de Bahia, Fr	Havre* 25	A. Lenba & o Co
** 27	Aconcagua, Br	Liverpool* 22	Wilson Sons & Co
·· 27	Kepler, Blg	River Plate 5	Norton M'w & (
	Baltimore, Gr	River Plate* 9	Brandes & Co
), 28	Sully, Fr	Santos 37lt	A. Leuba & Co.
,, 29	Graf Bismark, Gr	Bremen* 23	Brandes & Co.
,, 30	Valparaiso, Gr	Hamburg 24d	Ed. Johnston & C
	Magellan, Er	Valparaiso* 18	Wilson Sons &C
,, 30	Senegal Fr	River Plate 6d	Messageries Mar
,, 31	Tagus, Br	Southampton* 20	Royal Mail
	Bessel, Br	New York, 33d	Norton M w & C
ا31 س	Minho, Br	Santos 18h	Royal Mail.
Yov. 2	Glenapp, Br	New Yurk* 30d	McCulloch Beech

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

4 60.7

DA	ATB NAME		WHERE TO	CARGO		
Oct.	22	Bourgogne, Fr	River Plate	Sundries		
**	23	Donati, Br	Liverpool*	Sundries		
**	23	Laurium Fr	Havre *	Coffee		
**		Neva, Br	South ton*	Sundries		
**	24	Poitou, Fr	Marseilles*	Coffee		
**		Minho Br	Santos	Sundries		
**	25	Rhenhina Br	New York	Coffee		
**	26	Hevelius, Br	N:w York*	Coffee .		
**	a6	Equateur, Fr	River Plate	Sundries		
**		Paranaguá, Gr	Hamburg*	Coffee		
**		Aconcagna Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries		
**		Kepler, Blg	Southampton*	Sundries		
**	28	Copernicus Blg	River Plate	Sundries		
,,	28	Memnon, Br	Santos	Sundries		
**	30	Baltimore Gr	Bremen* .	Syndries		
**	30	Sully Fr	Havre*	Coffee		
**		V. de Bahia, Fr	Santos	Sundries		
**	31	Magellan, Br	Livery ool*	Sundries		
. **		Graf Bismarck, Gr		Sundries		
ov,		Sénégal, Fr	Bordeaux*	Sundries		
**	I	Tagus Br	River Plate*	Sundries		
	1	Valparaiso, Gr	Santos	Sundries		
	2	Nebo Br	New York	Coffee		

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

r	RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 2, 1881.								
lı	NAME	FONNAGE	INTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER				
ıt I,		۱۶	S.						
-	AMERICAN		1	1	L				
r	shp Sabino	126	o Sept	Glasgow.	Rio Gas Co For repair F. Clemente & Co Phipps Bros. & Co. i A. C. Nathan & C.				
-	bk Kennard	61	Oct.	New York	F. Clemente & Co.				
d	bk Aquidneck	34	3 ,, 23	Baltimore, Philadelph	Phipps Bros. & Co.				
ı	Ing Carrie Heckle AUSTRIAN bk Sospir	301	Oct. 20	Trapani	E. Cresta & Co.				
	DK Sowpii 11111	39		- mp.azi	AL CIGALITY CO.				
1	bk Asterion	508	Ang a	Rangon	To order.				
IJ	shp Beautitul St	547	Sept 18	Salt Island	Braga & Barbosa Miranda Leone				
	bgn Edina	1070	,, 26	Salt Island	F. D. Machado Rio Gas Co				
1	bk EasternQueen	480	Oct. 1	Liverpool	J. & J. Peake				
:	shp Decision	1208	" 3	Cardiff	Royal Mail				
ı	bk L'y V de Vere	999	" 13	Cardiff	D. Pedro II RR.				
1	ing Jessie	1325	,, 17 ,, 17	Cardiff	Norton Megaw&Co				
	bk M. Wakefield bg Endymion.	362	17	Rangoon	To order				
1	bgn Kıv gleader	189	,, 21	Cardiff	To order				
۱	ing May	286	,, 2,	New port	S. Christovao Co.				
ı	by Aostria	1105	, 23 , 23	Cardiff	To order.				
ı	bgn Brazil	223	11 24 11 24	Halifax	B. Wright & de C.				
ı	slip Durothy slip Annie e roste	1236	# 24	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co.				
۱	by Silver Cloud .	154	,, 26	Cape G. H	E. Cresta & Co.  To order.  To order.  Braga & Barbosa Minanda Leone Min				
ı	bk Europa	344	,, 26	Rosario	J. de Souza & Co				
1	bg Beatrice	297	,, 28	Carditi	Norton Megaw & C				
1	bk Anne Cheshy'	323	,, 28	Cadiz	To order,				
1	bk Anreola bk Hennewood	250	,, 31 Nov. 1	Hamburg	Brandes & Co.				
1	· DANISH	TO:	Sant a.	M	To				
١	bgn Argus	163	Oct. 25	Copenhagn	C. W. Gross & Co				
ı	bk Hønnewood.  DANISH Schr Anini. bgn Argus. bgn Margaretha. ligh Ane Josune- bgn Mlette Katrin FRENCH bk Trois Frères. GRHMAN schr Speculant. bgn Amalia. bk Adele bk Bazzleira. lug Syringa.	133	,, 26	Paysandi	To order C. W. Gross & Co To order Freitas Miranda Berla Cottina & Co				
1	bgn Mette Katrin	1 57	,, 27	Rosario	Berla Cottina & Co				
1	bk Trois Frères	471	Oct. 15	Marseilles	H. N. Dreyfus				
1	schr Speculant	99 130	Ang o	B. Ayres	J. M. Frias & Sons F. de Figneiredo&C Watson Ritchie &C Montelro Hime & C W. Ritchie & Co A. C. Nathan & Co F. de Figneiredo&C A. Moss & Co. Phipps Bros & Co.				
١	bk Adele	693	30	Bremen	Watson Ritchie &C				
ı	hg Syringahg Japanbg Japanbg Japanbk Australialug Aninarra.t.tan.bk Eleonora M're	242	,, 21	New Castle	W. Ritchie & Co				
	bgn Johannes	180	,, 22	Willmingen Paysandů	A. C Nathan & Co F. de Figueiredox C				
	lug Anina	266	,, 24 ,, 28	London Richmond	A Moss & Co.				
1	bk Eleonora M're	4.50	Sept. 22	Marseilles	H. N. Dreyfuss				
ı	NORWEGIAN			minacines .	. A. Dieyriss				
ı	bk B M Width	284	Ang 29	Cette	Karl Valais & Co				
ı	bk Jorsulfarer	656	Sept 7	Cagliari	To order.				
1	bk M. Berner	259	Oct 1	New Castle	F. Clemente & Co				
1	Norwegtan bk B M Width bk Union bk Irosalfarer bk Fram bk M, Berner bk M, Jord bg Cuba lug Tabor bk Dundee bgn Kie bg Elida bk Aniesund lug Kong Sverre bk Tordenskjold	200	" 6	Abo	Karl Valais & Co To order H. N. Dreyfus Berla Cuttin & Co Messageries Manitum Berla Cuttin & Co Messageries Manitum Berlades & Co To order To order To order To order To order				
1	lug Tabor bk Dundee	420	, 10 , 21	New Castle	A. Wagner W. Ritchia & Co.				
1	bgn Rjo:	186	ı, 24	Mont video	F. Sanwen & Co				
1	bk Anlesund	278	,, 25	Marseilles.	H. N. Dreyfus				
Ł	bk Tordenskjold	380	,, 26	Cardi	Messageries Maritim				
I	bg Gjendin Ing Jerbuen schr Zarinza bk La Gitana	27	,, 28 ,, 28	Hambitrg. Westerwick	F. Clemente & Co				
ľ	bk La Gitana	320	,, 28	Cardiff	To order				
l	sweptsti bk Carl Johan bgn Johanne M' bgn Frithjof	208	Oct. ro	Lisbon	Barbosa Castro & C				
	bgn Frithjot	209	" 29	New Castle	Barbosa Castro & C E. Johnston & Co. Coarea Pacheco &C				
ı	SPANISH		1		7				
1	spanisti smk Dorutea bg Suberano. pol Francisquita. smk Merced bgn Esperintza. smk Annia bg Angel bg Pepito bgu Suberano II pol José Amell. smk Paca bg News Sabina	143 330	June 3	Nicolas.	Alexander Wagner Sza Irmão & Rocha Sanchez Hlue & Ze' S Hime & Zenha Freitas & Miranda Souza Irmão & Co G.N. Vincenzi & S's Alex. Wagner. J Romagueira & F Berla Cotim & Co. To order J, Rumaguera				
	pol Francisquita.	164	" 6	Paysandii .	Sanchez Hlme &Ze'				
I	bgn Esperanza	125	" 6 " 9 " 10 " 28 Sept 9 " 20 " 21	Mont'video	Freitas & Miranda				
	by Angel	198	., 28	B. Ayres	G.N. Vincenzi & S's				
I	bgii Suberano II	189	pept 9	Fray Bento Paysandů .	Alex. Wagner. J Romagueira & F				
I	poi José Amell sink Betsabé	137	11 21 11 25	l arragona San Nicolas	Berla Cottim & Co. To order				
1	smk Paca	181	Oct. 2	B. Ayres.	J. Rumaguera				

| July 10 | B. Ayres. | Soura ir & | 259 | 13 | Lisbon | Lisaga & Barl | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | PORTUGUESE das D' bk Guadiana.
shp Marianna VI
bk Tentadora
bg Damião
bk Humildade
bk Luiza
bgn Tentativa.
bk Joven Elisa
bk Saudade
bk Maria
bk Saudade do
J. J. dos Reis & Co
Hime Zenha & Silv
M. d'Oliveira & Co
Mendes d'Oliv'a&C
C. Abranches & Co

RMISSION	Sauthing.	DUNG	MINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUO'FAT10?
526	: 1	General Applices	currency	6 %	1,000\$000	1,080\$000
		, ,		H	800 000	
339,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	600 000	1,060 000
339,009,1004000	335,397, 100,0000	,, ,,	"		500 000	,,
				**	400 000	**
			*		200 000	**
			,	5 %	1,000 000	90 °/c
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,,	,,,,	600 000	
		" "			400 000	"
119,600 000	119,600 000		» ······	4 %	1,000 000	
1		., ,,			600 000	
. 7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincial analisa	of Rio de Janeiro	"	000 000	
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000	a rovincial apolice	oi kio de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	1031/24/4
21,000,000 000	16,582,000 000	National Land of	1868, gold	,,	200 000	
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	MANUAL PORTE OF		,,	1,000 000	1,235\$000
0,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	" "	n	"	500 000	11
44,820,000 000	** *** ***	National Loan of	1879, gold	.1/0.		
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000			41/2 %	1,000 000	1121/6 770
		,, ,,	» » ······	**	500 000	"

BANKS	AND	PUBLIC	COMPANIES
Dillill	TATATES.	LOBING	COMPANIES

CAPITAL	RES	Settlep	VALUE	1 5			LAST	LAST DIVIDEND	
CAPITAL	SHARE	1581	14.	FAID	NAMES	MESERVE FUND	QUOTA-	AM'T	PAID
-	. 0	-	1	F	BANKS	\		1 704 1	FALD
33,000,000\$ 8,000,000	40,000	All All	200	Al	Banco' do Brazil	8,754,213\$981	297 \$000		July 1881
	60,000	25,000	200	All	Rural e Hyputhecasio Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	2,118,043 a88 1,102,841 857	235 000	9 500	July 1881 July 1881
6,000,000	30,000	All All	£20 200	A 10	Industrial e Mercanil	£ 150,000	135 000	12 sh	I Inn TSR
	20,000	5,000	200		Mercantil de Santos	229,414 259 12,325 336	225 000	10 000	July 1881 July 1881
4,000,000 £ 1,000,000	10,000	II),rigo	£ 200	All IO	New London and Brazilian	12,325 336	144 000	5 000	July x881
12,000,000	50,000 60,000	15,000	300	200\$	ixinco do Comilierent	440.0001 440.253\$013	214 000	95000	Oct 1880 July 1881
1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200\$	Alt	Petropolis	B2 720 101	175 000	1 .	
7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	All	Macahé e Campos do do debentures Paulista Sorocybous	83,739 471 103,795 128	200 000	1	July 1881
15,000,000	75,000	25,000	200	All	Paulista	258,691 200	92 1/4	614 %	interest
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All		- 200	AÁ MMI	1"	Jone 1880
	=	_				=	90 0/5 85 %	6%	interest
2,400,000	12,000	All	200	A1	Leopoldina	81,320 279	230 400	7 1100	July. 1881
2,000,000	10,000	AR	200	'A11	Nictherovenue		205 000	81/2 %	interest
10,665,000	3,300 53,325	30,000	200	All	Campos a S. Seliastião		25 000 Non.		
10,005,000	33,343	30,000	- 200		do do with right to subsid. shs.	=	160 000	_	July 1881
800,000	4,000	All	200	·A11	do do with right to sulisid, shs. do do subsidiary shares Unián Valenciana	-	15 500		=
						34,600 000	Non.	6% %0	Feb. 1881
4,400,000	20,000	16, 5m	200\$	All	S. Christován Botanical Garden	183,493 950	370 DUO	13 000	July. 1881
700,000	7,000 6,010	All	100	LOUS	S Paulo	18,795 188	€61 120 600	5 000	July. 1881
1.200,000	2,700	All All	200	All	Permambuco	16,435 451	135 000	\$ 000 8 00#	July. 1881 July. 1881
540,000 800,000	4,000 6,nm	3,000	200	All,	Pelotas S. Linz do Maranlião	=	20 000		
1,2HU,000 2,0UH.HO0	10,0110	3,500 All	200	All	Porto Alegre Villa 1z.del	20,000 000	215 000	5 000 7 2011	July 1881 July 1881
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	2011	All	Montevirleo	2,800 mm	z 500	7 2011	July 1861
1,200,000	10,000	All	200\$	All	Nictheroy Bruxellas	=	10 000	- 1	
5,400,000	27,000	Al	200	All	Cams irbanos	17,981 663	260 000	10 000	July 1881
-	- 1	7.	_	500\$	do debentures	- 1	90 0/0	6%	interest
1,8110,000	6,000	All	300\$	306	União e Industria	180,000 000	103 000	15 000	June 1879
180,000	1,800	. All	100		Magé e Sapiicaini	_	Nont		
4,000,000\$	20,000	All	2011	All	Biazileira de Navegação	501,42; 782	255 000	10 000	July 1881 July 1881
200,000	3,000	All N	200	110	União Nicthemyeuse	301,000 000	Nom	8 000	July 1881
640,000	3,200	914 3,168 All	200			. –	Nem	. 9	
£ 750,000	2,500 50,000	40,419	£ 15	.All	Pantista Amazon Steam Navigation Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	89,172 D45	144 000	6 uga gsh	July, 1881 July, 1881
150,000	750	All	200	Ino#	Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Cuará)	103,019\$720	145 00U 1116 0IIO		
600,000	3,000	1,778	200	Ail	Nacional de Navegação S. João da Barra e Campos	12,500 000	320 000 180 000	7 000	May 1881 Joly 1881
8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,000	10-4	INSURANCE Fidelidade	215,000,000	206 000	20 000	July 1881
2.000.000	3,000	All	1,000	2511	Argos Fluminense	305,794 7811 17-,750 mm	550 UNU	37 11001	July 1881
2,500,000 800,000	2,500 800	All	1,000	250	Nova Permanente	172,750 100	145 000	B #U0	July 1881 July 1881
500,000	300	All All	1,000	100	Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração. Confiança Integridade	180,123 763 21,418 722	349 1100 Notti	6 000	Jan. 1880
4,000,000 8,000,000	40,000	10,000	200	20 50	Lucgridade	160,000 000 231,000 000	45 000 72 000	3 000 4 1100	July 1881
5,000,000	50,000	25,000	100	10	Previdente	134,240 000	15 0x311	1 000	July 1881
1,000,000	20,000	All 10,000	200	104	Allianca	184,426 7411	28 000	5 noe	Dec. 1878 July 1881
					MARKETS				
500,000\$ 200,000	1,000	All All	200\$	All All	Gluria Harmonia Mercado Nictheroyense	70,000 000	Non	3 000	Dec. 1876
300,000	3,000	All	100			900 000	7 0110	3"/**	June. 1880
£ 750,000	37,500	36, non All	€ 20	All	Rio de Janeiro	_	2811 000	10 % 2 %	May 1881
£ 75,000	7,500	All	£ 10	Ali	Rio de Janeiro	-	60 000		April 188;
600,000\$	3,000	All	200\$	Alli	Transportes Marit, de Niv	120,000 000	100 000	3\$000	July. 1881
10,000,000	3,010	15,000	200				135 000	4 000	Jan. 1880
1,000,000	5,000	A11	200	Ali	Docas de Pedro II Brazil Industrial União Industrial Florestal Paranaeuse Melhoramentos de Santos.	-	Nom	,	
400,000 500,000	2,000	All All	200	145\$	Florestal Paranaeuse	= 1	2 1100		
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	Mellioramentus de Santos		Nom 180 100	8 000	July . 98
3,000,000	12,500	7,300	201 200	All rook	Commercio e Lavoua	20,060 000	120 000	8 000	July 1881 July 1881
400,000	6,000	All	100			- 1	1 110**	interest	July 1881
3,000,000	4,000	All	500 200	40	Associação Commercial Pritas Fluminense Minas de Caçapava		3 Om Non	Helest	July 1001
800,000	zń,000	All	50	All	Minas de Caçapava	_	47 DIN		
1,800,000	9,000	5,000	100		Architectonica. Petropolitana. Economica Auxiliar.	=	100 030 Noin		i
4,000,000	40,000	7.500	100	70\$	Economica Auxiliar	37,866 OD	28 000	6 5,,,,	July 1881
10,1100.000	50,000	40,000	2130	All	Indust. Finat (kinsques) Pastoril Agricola e Imbisorial	218.407 406	85≸oon Nom		
600,000	6,000	2,130 T All	100	All	Manuf, demat, para coust Engenho Central de Quissana	132,870 000	Nom Num	5 000	Dec. 1879
700,000	3,500	-	200			_	210 000	8 500	May 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Serviços Maitimos	- 1	260,000	- 1	
								,	

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF BAHIA DURING THE YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, FROM 1854 TO 1881.

YEAR	SUGAR			cotton	coffee	cocoa	TOBACCO			HIDES	RUM	WOOD ROSE	TAP- JOCA	PLAS. NAVA	
	cases	box.	higs	tons	bules	logs	bags	rolis	танд.	bales		pipes	logs	brris	tons
54	5	800	148005	33450	3328	23635	6843	1907	268:40	64919	108783	9755	22708	83	
33			226367	45290			7100	1378	41114	66317	128675	10575	29038	1194	
56			170173				7362	1028	36681	57668	134231	9398	13811	2048	
57	32315		203234	36650			7152	1197	44023	73139	136239	71 19	16892	, 1542	
58	24168		120391	23420			9465	1101		13861	145155	7007	16870	1094	
59	30050		244375				7702	760		65801	108915	6365	17843	553	
63		73		10243		46168	8171	718	44153		104113	1955	18931	182	
51	21859	-09	94582	22327		50866	9378	944	38455	23810	114631	5550	21665	1020	
62	52577	540	251166	51039		59847	11002	520	44013	94750	153429	10818	19104	3851	
	47331	676	206486	48736		68423	11229	8-8	36644	160814	110535	6888	32738	634	
64	30673	21.62	125604	28743			1158á	794	37989	100254	85600	3633	23355	247	
6.	30073	3103	164634	43892	20701	99703	15873	1217	50001	85020	73244	6273	17546	46	
ş	44695		223649	47080	47804	60261		504	31424	108977	90857	5274	22018	354	
66	44399	049	181807	44660	46656	83889	13014	92	40077	138418	72052	2777	9739	2363	
7	40715		267213	44515	90592	87541	13214	64	45341	106161	56582	3715	6768	5093	
58	39241			39450		91470		1023	40180	60022	128448	3718	14812	281	
69	32939		253320	29596		86037		25	33504	124157	150000	3869	16748	342	
0			199503 338417	46753	45980			5110		166710		6907	15190	600	
71	34873	590	330417	51149	82023	101466		496	22288	124616	106022	3222	20680	870	
72	35504	205		47150		51748	21616	158		152396		1503	30776	206	
73	29938	135	300080			52738	16865	624		70093		1376	24350	250	
74	20335		200101	49680	9309	103314	19851	112		178173		2640	15787	3437	
75	22646	103	491296			122552		84	20033	191008	100026	1705	9666	, .985	
76	7857	10	299864	24540		122708		350	20300	168543	04472	1548	9587	7062	
77	3845		481620	37148			32857	21		188635		467	8174	2114	
78	1103	-	448400	33000	347	01568	30110	90	27990			976	7395	277	5000
9	4177	22	355607		410	91558	27811	100				937	14720	1243	6000
80	118	-	472972	34000				132	16457			902	12284	1076	7000
Bt	82	3	747808	54000	-	20477	2.331	- 34	431	/09	-3139-	402			,

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# THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

With the opening of the present year Tite Rto News was enlarged to an eight-page-sheet, and improved in every depart-ment which experience has proved to be necessary to the inter-ests of a large and influential community of fluglish-speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

### Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable infor-mation and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of cummercial men. In its

# Financial Department

the News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the scock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of londs and stocks will be given for each Jay. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitableness or security of investments. In its

# News Department

it will aim to give a full resunté of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or feart. In its avers gathening it will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been hundred by our contemporaries:

From the Gusets du Turde, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Guzeta th Turate, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio prass has constituted itself a resolute disruption of the cause of enancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious infinative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Jonquini Nabaco. The roar of the interests fed by the inmoral intellie in liminal flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and enumest panegyrists. The whole Rugishs colony of Rio de Junciro prize Tus Rio News, and there are already many Herallius who seek it for its very exact appreciation and Judicious commentaries on all quastions reluting to the pensperity of Herail.

We wish Tur Rio News success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that it fights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to savel Brail from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quarter of the interestin century.

The existence of this important organ of the pass is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holders that a journal can live.

From the Mouitor Campiato, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Marither Compthia, Campon, Kio de Janeiro. Since its inanguration Tru Ruo News has become important and overful not only for the important yard high standard with which it treats all the tupics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincian onices of local and provincian of the provincian of the provincian of the provincian of the provincian of which has come to be necessary to every note in our rown country and the United States with would bellow the discussion of public attains and the news in Brazil.

From Trubner's American and Oriental Literary Record,

THE RIO NEWS,—To any one wanting Brazilian news in the English language we can recommend The Rio News, pub-lished on the 5th, 15th and 24th of every month, as a reliable

From the Auxiliador the Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeir

From the Auxiliander in Industria Nacional, Riu de Janeir Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and Ausirians social wirdle, as on thooever make known what is recurring within her uterior and the progress under way, inspelled rathet by the active force of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sous. From this point of view, we can not fall to render homage to the distinguished effilion of Time Rto Nisws who so faithfully transmists to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing the administrative and financial life of our powinces, and many other items of new which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discriminature and judgment which thas possibled over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grande.

We have sheady had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press, which, under the title which we have taken fur this epigraph ["Tar Rin News"], is published in the im-perial capital, especially devised to the interests of a minerous nad respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Abian

and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albian.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear growth and in this. Junctican soil, where shines the Southern Cornes, they have tound a second unotherhand.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinious, by our enlightened contemporary, Turk Rio Niews, offering to us its most valuable sid in calling attention to what will meet our newty will needly, it without doubt a monive sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our librations colleague, we place our finited service at his free disposition—May 20, 1830

Turk Rio Niews of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is secupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service, not only to the colony in whose interests if is specially zealous, but also to our country, appreciating without parsion and with the greatest impartially thuse occurrences which, through its me finan, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

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